

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

During the past 24 hours, there has been a comparative lull on all battle fronts. The French have consolidated their gains in the neighborhood of Comblès, and, by carrying Le Priez farm to the southeast, have still further secured the investment of Comblès itself. London reports the "usual" artillery bombardments on both sides on this front, but a general situation unchanged.

In the Dobrudja, according to Berlin, German, Bulgarian and now Turkish troops are still advancing "while fighting successfully." Berlin also reports Kavala as being occupied by Bulgarian troops; whilst Sofia announces that the "hostile fleet continues to cruise off the Aegean coast." On the Salonika front, the British have captured a salient in the German-Bulgarian line, some eight miles southwest of Doiran. Considerable ground, London declares, was gained and held against all counter attacks. The Rumanians continue to press the attack in Transylvania. The general situation in the Balkans, however, still remains obscure.

There is no news of importance from the remaining war theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Friday.—Yesterday's official statement follows:

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: A Russian attempt to storm Kapul mountain failed. West of Kapul the fighting still continues.

In Transylvania there were no incidents of importance.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Dobrudja German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops are advancing while fighting successfully.

Macedonian front: There was more active fighting on both sides of Lake Ostrovo, on the Moglenica front and east of the Vardar. North of the Cezanska ridge and at Kukuruz and Kovil strong attacks by our opponents were repulsed. Kavala has been occupied by Bulgarian troops.

Army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht: On the Somme the artillery firing on both sides increased until it reached the greatest violence. Repeated strong attacks by the allied forces between Ghinchi and the Somme and at several points south of the river were repulsed with sanguinary losses. In counter-attacks ground was gained at places. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured.

Army group of the German crown prince: On the right bank of the Meuse, infantry engagements developed west of the Souville salient, according to the official statement.

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BOSTON BICYCLE CLUB
ON WHEEL ABOUT HUB

Thirty members of the Boston Bicycle Club today are participating in the organization's twenty-sixth annual "wheel about the Hub," headed by Dr. W. G. Kendall, captain of the club. The start was from Warren street and Walnut avenue, Roxbury, with eight men mounted on bicycles and the remainder of the party in motor cars. The return to Boston will be tomorrow.

Members riding bicycles are Captain Kendall, who is making his twenty-fifth "wheel"; N. F. Haseltine, C. F. Travers, Theodore Rothe, Joseph W. Swan, C. C. Ryder, George L. Cook and C. H. Kendall, son of the captain. The first stop was at Brook farm, where an address by Abbott Bassett was scheduled. The route then was through Dedham to Cobb's tavern, an old Canton roadhouse, where luncheon was served. Tonight dinner is to be served at Mansfield, where the club will remain over night. Returning tomorrow a stop will be made at Tom Jones' farm in Randolph for luncheon. Dinner will be served in Braintree at the home of Frank Shibley. Later in the day a fish dinner will be served at Nantasket, from where the route is direct to Boston.

The Boston Bicycle Club held its first "wheel about the Hub" in 1879. The second was five years later, in 1884, the third being held in 1892. Since that time the event has been annual. This club is called the oldest bicycle club in the United States.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER
FOR TRADE RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Australia, Friday.—In the House of Representatives yesterday W. M. Hughes, the prime minister, announced that F. G. Tudor, the minister for trade and customs, had resigned.

The referendum bill for conscription was read the first time on Wednesday. Mr. Cook, leader of the opposition, earnestly appealed for immediate action.

ARMY PROUD OF
VERDUN HONORS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Friday.—President Poincaré has telegraphed to King George expressing the pride of the French army at the decoration conferred on Verdun.

The King has sent a very cordial reply.

GERMANY SEIZES
MATERIAL FROM
BELGIAN RAILWAYS

Population Dependent on Lines to Convey Produce to Urban Centers and Food to Country

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Friday.—The British government are informed that Germany has seized 200 locomotives, 2500 pieces of rolling stock and several hundred kilometers of rails belonging to the Belgian light railways known as the Chemins de Fer Vicinaux.

The network of these railways covers Belgium and serves many country districts in the absence of a broad gauge line, the population being very dependent on them, particularly for conveying market produce to urban centers and foodstuffs to the country. The best harvest just coming on all ways taxes the lines to the utmost, hence the seriousness of the action by Germany.

The British government had recently informed the Belgian minister it would permit the importation of copper, tin, lubricating oil, etc., for these railways if the Germans give a guarantee that no materials of the same kind would henceforth be requisitioned in Belgium and that the property of the lines should be scrupulously respected throughout the whole country and that no rails, rolling stock, nor any other articles appertaining to the railways should be requisitioned.

The Germans have replied by the seizures mentioned.

TURKEY ALLOWS
RELIEF SUPPLIES
AMONG SYRIANS

Efforts of United States Are Successful in Opening a Way to Red Cross—Beirut to Be Made the Distribution Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Through the diplomacy of the United States and the work of the embassy at Constantinople, the gates of Syria have been opened to the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, and after many months of negotiation Turkey has consented to the distribution of relief supplies among the Syrians under United States auspices and with the cooperation of the Red Crescent, an organization in Turkey which corresponds to the Red Cross. The center of the relief distribution will be Beirut, where United States Red Cross officials are located.

Special significance is attached to the favorable outcome of the persistent representations made to the Sublime Porte because of the fact that, pursuant to a congressional resolution, the President has, by proclamation, appointed Oct. 21 and 22 days of special contributions for the Syrians and Armenians. It is understood that in the distribution no distinctions of race will be drawn and Armenians as well as Syrians will share in the bounties of civilization.

The agreement with the Turkish government has relation particularly to the Beirut and Lebanon districts, where, it has been reported, relief is demanded immediately to prevent a vast population from perishing. It marks with signal success, it is considered, the efforts that have been made by every agent of the United States and out of the embassy in Constantinople to persuade the Turkish government to grant a concession on purely humanitarian grounds. Among distribution officials it is regarded as a clear victory of good over evil, for a person familiar with the unspeakable condition of the Syrian people said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday night:

"Of all the countries on the face of the earth where food is most needed,"

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M. BRIAND SAYS
EFFORT SHOULD
NOT BE RELAXED

Premier Appeals to France to Use Every Endeavor to Break Resistance and Not Allow Optimism to Slacken Activity

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Friday.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Briand made a long statement which was enthusiastically received, as it was also in the Senate, where it was read by M. Viviani, vice-president of the council. M. Briand referred to the Rumanian and Italian declarations and said that the close collaboration between the Allies had determined the new phase of the war. Unity of action upon a single front was being put into practice and the German empires had been reduced to the defensive. The Allies had reached a point and produced results which enabled them to regard the future with absolute confidence.

During the parliamentary recess, he said, Italy declared war on Germany, and Rumania against Austria-Hungary. France welcomes the acts with a joyful feeling. The sacred cause for which the Allies are fighting has increased in strength which morally and materially will contribute no little to hasten victory.

Turkey and Bulgaria will in turn realize that it is dangerous for a country to desert its traditional friendship in order to subordinate itself to the selfish schemes of an unscrupulous nation.

The invasion of Greek Macedonia encountered no serious resistance from Greece. The behavior in that country of agents of German corruption and espionage led the Allies to take or demand measures indispensable to the security of their troops.

The Zaimis government, to whose loyalty it is just to pay homage, accorded us from the first the satisfaction we desired.

We hope that the Greek people will understand the reasons and the object of our intervention. We were called to Salonika to contribute to the defense of Serbia, Greece's ally. We

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NEW PARLIAMENT
STRUCTURE BEING
BUILT IN CANADA

Corner-Stone of New Legislative Hall Placed in Ottawa Site by Duke of Connaught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Can.—Canada's new legislative building, to replace the one destroyed, will require about two years to complete. All the walls of the old structure, except the library, have been completely razed. The new west wing also has been taken down as it did not conform to the new design of placing the legislative halls of the Senate and Commons.

All the stone facings and carvings of the old structure have been preserved and numbered and will be replaced in the same position in the new structure, which covers the same area and is of the same outward design and architecture except it will be one story greater in height.

The corner-stone of the new building was placed in position on Sept. 1 by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught. It is the same stone as was placed by his brother, King Edward, 60 years ago when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Canada and the United States.

Work is now being hurried forward on footing and preparation of new stone, and other material contracts have been placed for the remainder of new material required. The building is being erected under the supervision of a committee appointed by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a leading Canadian building construction company is doing the work on a profit percentage basis. The work is also supervised by a board of architects and engineers.

RAILWAYMEN IN
BRITAIN CONFER
WITH MANAGERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—A conference of railway managers and leading officials of the National Union of Railwaymen opened in London on Wednesday to consider the railwaymen's demand for a general wage advance of 10 shillings per week as distinct from the bonus already granted.

The companies' position is that a 5 shillings bonus was granted in October, 1915, on condition of which railway men agreed that no further request for increased wages should be made during the war.

The railwaymen admit the agreement, but maintain it was made on a basis of certain expectations as to the length of the war and without anticipation of the great rise in food prices.

They maintain the suspension of the law of supply and demand regarding wages is impossible without similar suspension regarding food prices and insist that the latter factor has made it absolutely imperative for them to secure the rise demanded.

At the conference yesterday the companies offered an advance of three shillings per week. The question whether anything more should be given to be referred to arbitration.

The offer has not been accepted by the men's representatives.

INTEREST STILL
KEEN IN SPEECH
BY SENOR MAURA

Spanish Cabinet Ministers Discuss Speech Advocating Inclination of Spain to Allies Without Waiting for End of War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain, Friday.—As is perhaps natural there are violent fluctuations of opinion regarding Senor Maura's speech advocating the inclination of Spain to the Allies without waiting for the end of the war. It is significant that the Germanophiles and their organs are practically silent and appear completely nonplussed.

The leading and generally tempestuous journal, El Correo Espanol, subsidized by Germany, says in a short note simply that it will reserve judgment, but does not conceal its anxiety. So with other journals, but they all increase their attacks upon the Allies and resort to extraordinary measures.

The Correo Espanol prints a photograph of a colored man in rags obviously taken at an African port but under the title of "Those who defend civilization and justice" and explains it was a photograph obtained by a dear friend in a prisoners' camp in Germany, adding that these noble citizens fight in the Franco-British army and their places are now being taken by the Portuguese and that Spanish interventionists desire their countrymen to make a similar sacrifice.

The Spanish public is not now so easily deceived and these measures are reacting against the Germanophiles. The attitude also of the Germanophiles to the Spanish Roman Catholics who had protested against German methods is causing deep resentment. Menaces directed against the Duchess de Fernan Nunez, a respected member of the Spanish aristocracy, have aroused considerable resentment and comment to the effect that Spain will not allow herself to be treated like a conquered country.

The importance of these incidents is increased by keen political tension. Meanwhile cabinet ministers are now speaking on Senor Maura's speech and as usual are contradictory. Senor Ruiz Jimenez, minister of the interior, states plainly that if the premier cannot find assistance in Parliament and country to enable him to carry on he will be obliged to resign.

This would leave the way clear for the formation of a strong national ministry under Senor Maura's presidency with the Liberal element.

Senor Ruiz Jimenez confirms the opinion already expressed in The Christian Science Monitor that in such a ministry Senor Melquiades Alvarez, Reformist leader, would probably be included. This free statement by the minister of interior is keenly discussed. Meanwhile, Count Romanones issues a statement saying a national ministry will not be immediately formed and denies the report that the opening of the Cortes this month is postponed.

Senor Julio Burell, minister of public instruction, insists that neutrality will not be abandoned and that Senor Maura's speech represents his own opinion, only which should not be heeded by France and Great Britain. Spain's geographical position, he adds, is unlike that of other states that have abandoned neutrality.

Meanwhile Senor Maura's followers sharply criticize him but he has nevertheless undoubtedly gained enormously in prestige and is a popular personage today. The disposition of the Cortes in the past has been to avoid war discussions concerning Spain's neutrality, but it is now freely stated that the subject will be tackled on the reopening of the Cortes towards the end of the month and that a policy of alliance with France and England may be decided upon.

VICE-PRESIDENT
IS NOTIFIED OF
RENOMINATION

Thomas R. Marshall in Acceptance Speech at Indianapolis Says Real Issue Is Wisdom of Honorable Peace Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, was formally notified last night of his nomination for a second term. The ceremony attracted a large number of Democrats from all over the country, among them being Martin H. Glynn of New York, Vance McCormick of Pennsylvania, national chairman; Senator Walsh of Montana, head of the Democratic western bureau in Chicago, and the various members of the notification committee appointed at the St. Louis convention. Among the latter were several women.

At noon there was a luncheon attended by the Vice-President, Mr. Glynn and others. The visit of the national and western campaign leaders made advisable conferences on the situation in Indiana, which is regarded as problematical. Mr. McCormick brought much encouragement and it was indicated that the Democrats would, from now on, press Mr. Hughes closely for a specific answer to the question: "Would you, if elected President, repeal the Adamson eight-hour law?" It is the opinion of Mr. McCormick that "the Hughes trip has fallen flat."

The Marshall notification ceremony was preceded by a parade. This and a similar one by the Republicans when Mr. Fairbanks was notified, revealed a desire to inject into the campaign some of the enthusiasm and clamor which has been lacking.

Mr. Glynn delivered the notification speech. Vice-President Marshall's response was impressive. It was brief and, on the whole, even tempered, although he severely rebuked the critics of the President who condemn but offer no alternative. He extends greetings to the Progressives.

"If the mission of the Progressive

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KING'S EFFORTS
FAIL TO OBTAIN
CABINET IN GREECE

Ruler Intrusts M. Dimitracopoulos With Task of Forming Ministry, but Latter Refuses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Friday.—M. Dimitracopoulos has refused to form a cabinet. On being intrusted with his task by King Constantine, M. Dimitracopoulos asked for 48 hours in which to consult various people, including En-tente diplomats.

In his interview with the latter he maintained an attitude of reserve as to any immediate change in Greek policy.

There have been indications that other party leaders would not support M. Dimitracopoulos, who has an insignificant personal following.

King Must Surrender

M. Venizelos Only Statesman, Who Has People's Confidence

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—The latest Greek news confirms the belief in circles closely connected with Greek politics that M. Dimitracopoulos would fail to form a new cabinet despite his great political ambitions. After throwing up the ministry of justice under M. Venizelos in 1910 he followed the familiar Greek policy of gathering a clique of camp followers as a basis for the new party but never emerged from the camp follower stage.

M. Dimitracopoulos' move constituted a further effort by the King to avoid capitulating to M. Venizelos who, refusing to tolerate King Constantine's unwise endeavor to institute an absolutist regime, has demanded as a condition of definite guarantee that henceforth the monarch shall follow and not lead his government.

The King must inevitably surrender, however, M. Venizelos being the only statesman who has the people's confidence, who can make satisfactory arrangements with the Entente for Greek participation and save his country.

WIRE-TAPPING CASE
IS DISMISSED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Greenbaum of the supreme court today dismissed the indictments returned recently against Robert W. Hebbard, Daniel C. Potter, the Rev. William B. Farrell, Monseigneur John J. Dunn and Police Commissioner Woods, charging them with tapping telephone wires in New York in an effort to obstruct justice in the charity investigation last spring. The charges, which were made by Mayor Mitchell and members of his official family, were thrown out of court in a 73-page decision.

VICTORY FOR
SUFFRAGE AND
PROHIBITION

Referenda Carried by Large Majorities in British Columbia—Liberals Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The prohibition and women's suffrage referenda were carried by large majorities in British Columbia on Thursday. A Liberal administration was voted into power, with H. C. Brewster as premier.

Premier W. J. Bowser and the entire cabinet were defeated by the civil vote. The soldiers' vote will be counted the second week in October. Returns until midnight indicate that out of 47 seats the Liberals will have 41, Conservatives 5, while Parker Williams of Newcastle, who last session was Socialist opposition leader, has been returned as an independent. The last House since the by-election last February consisted of 38 Conservatives, 2 Socialists and 2 Liberals. Since then five seats have been added by redistribution in Vancouver. All six Liberal candidates were elected.

The proposed woman's suffrage measure was carried by a large majority. The suffrage committee says no organized opposition developed in the campaign. The majority in favor of the prohibition act is estimated at 5000. This, it is expected, will be offset to a considerable extent by the soldiers' vote, which may alter returns in some constituencies where the vote is close.

APPORTIONMENT
BOARD HEAD
IS BEFORE COURT

James H. Brennan Tells Judge DeCoursey Social, Business and Geographical Conditions Figured in the Work

Chairman James H. Brennan of the Suffolk county apportionment board, who took the stand in the supreme court today on the question of the good faith of the commission in making its latest apportionment, stated that considerations of a social, business and geographical nature were taken into account by the commission.

Nathan Matthews, of counsel for the petitioners, in examining Chairman Brennan, sought to show that the commission had not acted in good faith in that it did not comply with the constitutional requirement that the representatives be apportioned "according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts" and "equally as nearly as may be."

Chairman Brennan admitted that in addition to the only consideration allowed by the constitution, namely, legal voters, the commission had considered population, racial groups, the countries from which resident aliens had come, valuation of property, areas of non-developable land, the number of banks and theaters, extent of business areas and geographical formations of the districts.

Questioned particularly as to why, in its latest apportionment, district 23 with 5594 legal voters was given one representative and district 3 with 4554 legal voters was given two, rather than vice versa, Chairman Brennan replied that district 3 in Charlestown—where the chairman resides—had \$10,000,000 of developments under way, whereas nearly one third of district 23 was land that could not be developed, nor taxed. He maintained that taxable property was entitled to more representation than was untaxable land.

Questioned further, the chairman conceded that district three was practically stationary as regards increase in voting population whereas district 23, West Roxbury, was likely to gain additional voters in the near future.

Asked why district 5, Martin Lomasney's district, was given three representatives where ward 6, with 2000 additional legal voters, was given but two, Chairman Brennan stated that in this instance the commission took into consideration the large population of district five.

There were 77,000 residents in this district, largely unutilized Italians and Jews, and the constitution declared that our government was one "of the people," said Mr. Brennan. The commission believed all these people, though not legal voters, were entitled to representation. Therefore, it had given the extra representative seat to district 5 rather than to district 6, which, Chairman Brennan stated, was a district of diminishing population.

Mr. Matthews sought at length to get Chairman Brennan to tell where he obtained the figures to back up his statement that district 6 was one of diminishing population and that district 5 was not, and after many questions

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RUSSIAN LOAN IN
JAPAN BIG SUCCESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKIO, Japan, Friday.—The public subscription to the Russian loan for 70,000,000 yen totaled 144,000,000 yen.

RETALIATORY
MEASURES AS
VIEWED ABROAD

British Masses See Only Favoritism Toward Germany in Retaliation Powers Given to President by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been learned here that the action taken by Congress in its closing days on retaliatory legislation is regarded in England, and also throughout Europe by the educated classes, as having been taken at the request of the President who, in one of his speeches, said that acts impairing the sovereignty of the United States should be proceeded against at once.

It has been said that the educated classes in Europe will see that Congress has merely taken a step to protect the interests of its citizens and the dignity of the government. They will understand also that the object of the government is merely to have a weapon to use in case the Allies refuse to change their policy. Be this as it may, it is now pointed out, by a man unquestionably familiar with the masses of the people on the other side, that this opinion will not necessarily hold with respect to them.

What the masses are saying now is that Congress empowered the President to use retaliation, not against Germany who has destroyed American women and children, but against the Allies on a mere question of law. According to this authority the masses in England and France are saying that in the great crisis of the civil war in the United States they held firmly to the doctrine that democratic government must be maintained, and that the cotton operators of Lancashire were willing to share, in order that what they considered right might prevail.

Now that the United States, owing to the present war, has attained a height of prosperity unheard of before in the world's history, the masses in the United States are taking action on behalf of a small number of citizens of doubtful loyalty to the United States, who are injured by the universally recognized rights of a belligerent to prevent its subjects from assisting the enemy.

It has been pointed out that it is illogical to say that, because the President has a certain power, he intends to use it, because it is illogical to protest against action which has not yet been taken. But, it is urged by this authority, the democracy of Europe are accustomed to judge other democracies by the words and actions of their representative lawfully elected. They do not look beyond this. What Congress says and does is what the United States is saying and doing.

It is insisted that it is a fact universally known that this Congress has taken no action whatever on the bills declared by the President to be necessary to put a stop to the crimes against life and property plotted on United States soil by foreigners. The masses on the other side know, also, that Congress has taken no action on behalf of Belgium, on behalf of the deported French women and children, of Fryatt or Miss Cavell or the number of innocent lives sacrificed by Zepelins. The only action taken by Congress, it is claimed, has been on behalf of Roger Casement, who was a rebel in the pay of a foreign government, and who was not an American citizen, but was a complete degenerate.

The people understand that it is stated, that "this British rebel and traitor," but does not lift its finger to save its own women and children from German torpedoes. Congress reserved all its energies in order to empower the President, it is claimed, to use the whole force of the United States to protect the interests of the very class of American citizens against whose disloyalty the President has publicly protested.

GENERAL STRIKE
ATTEMPT BY NEW
YORK CAR MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—How far local union leaders will be able to make good their threat of a general strike in support of the striking carmen is the chief problem in the situation today. Even though the New York Central Federated Union should follow the lead of the Brooklyn Central tonight and vote for a general strike, it would be necessary for the unions to vote on the question separately, and there is known to be opposition to the plans in several unions. Although Samuel Gompers has not given his approval of the plan, union leaders cite a telegram from him as proof that he would accept it, if adopted. The car companies say the general strike threat is the last resort of the strikers. Subway and elevated service is normal today and there is a slight increase in the number of surface cars running.

The public commission inquiry ended today and the report will be filed tonight or tomorrow. Apparently no recommendation for a plan of settlement will be made. Business organizations are pledging their support in any attempt to settle the strike.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

M. BRIAND SAYS EFFORT SHOULD NOT BE RELAXED

(Continued from page one)

shall pursue to the end the task for which he asked our help.

Intervening in this manner, we have not been inspired solely by the necessity to safeguard our troops. We also had Greece's own interests in view. We, in the end, safeguarded Greek territory and furnish the Greek people indispensable help to preserve her independence, menaced by the greed of our enemies, who are also hers.

The war's developments on the different theaters of operations show that the Allies henceforth will hold an ascendancy over the enemy which the sustained coordination of their efforts can only accentuate. The present coordination has reached a point where it is producing results which will enable the Allies to contemplate the future with confidence.

The striking victories of the Russian and Italian armies and those of the English and French soldiers have given us the right to cherish hopes.

The hour of reparation is approaching for the individuals as for the people upon whom German aggression fell.

Referring to populations in invaded territory, he said the worst treatment had been inflicted on them by the enemy, who in exercising force knew no limits and no laws.

In conclusion, M. Briand made an eloquent appeal to France to make every effort to break down the prelatance of Germany, saying it would be fatal if their optimism were to slacken their activity under the pretext that victory could no longer escape them. The French must redouble their efforts, and work more than ever to mobilize all the resources of the country.

Appealing for the union of the country's forces, M. Briand said that union was an essential condition of success. It is that, he added, which will lead us to a goal of peace through victory.

M. Ribot then introduced a measure authorizing the new French war loan and appealed to the House to sanction the new loan unanimously. After a very short debate the House enthusiastically voted the bill.

NATIONALITIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

CAMBRIDGE, England.—In a second lecture on the nationalities of Russia at the Cambridge summer meeting Dr. Harold Williams pointed out that the chief factor of unity in the Russian empire was the Russian people. This arose because the Russians had a numerical preponderance, because the administration was in their hands, their activity was great and their language ubiquitous. The question of Polish nationality was on a different level and of an entirely different character to the other national questions which faced the Russian people. It stood by itself. Most of the other nationalities received their knowledge of modern culture through Russian sources, and, in the process, bonds were knit between them. The complex Russian administration and the extraordinary energy of Russian civilization, Dr. Williams said, are constantly catching all the inhabitants of the empire in one great sweep. While Russian civilization has an assimilating effect, it also has the effect of creating new varieties and giving new initiative. At first the non-Russian nationalities imitate, and later the conviction dawns upon them that their new ideas can be used as elements of new creations.

Dr. Williams then dealt with the characteristics of a number of their nationalities. In dealing with the Little Russians, he expressed the opinion that the tendency in the Ukraine was for the Great Russian language to gain the upper hand, even if all administrative restrictions were removed in the use of Little Russian. He stated that the feeble national movement noticeable among the White Russians was being exploited by the Germans. In referring to the Jewish question, Dr. Williams said it was more acute in Russia than elsewhere, on account of the number and special characteristics of the Russian Jews, but reminded the audience that it was a world question and one of very strange experiences. Before parting with his audience Dr. Williams said that both he and the Russian scholars who had come specially to Cambridge were profoundly touched to see, day after day, such a large number of earnest students coming to the lectures in order to understand Russia better.

At mid-day Dr. Strave gave his second lecture on the "Economic Prospects of the Russian Empire." In referring to Russo-Polish relations, he said that he was in agreement with Dr. Roman Dnowski, as he had been in the second Duma. The statement was received with great applause. He pointed out that the Russian possesses very decided economic gifts and protested against the sentimental view of the Russian people which has of late been put forward in England by superficial writers. "I cannot agree," he exclaimed, "with this view which preaches the Russians as religious anarchists, oriental visionaries, caring nothing for this life." These words were received with applause, for people in England have not been deceived and while admiring the religious spirit of the Russian people, are perfectly well aware that they possess great talent for the active business of life, and admire the progress that has been made in economic affairs. The way in which Mr. Strave went into his admirable account of the economic factor the

development of Russian ideas, delighted his audience. There was consolation in the fact, he said, that faith and sacrifice uplifted human life even in its economic relations."

At the end of the lecture Dr. Strave allowed the students to examine the magnificent collection of Russian works on economic subjects which he has brought as a benefaction to the university library. The volumes were afterwards taken to the library and the librarian had the opportunity of personally thanking Dr. Strave for his addition to the treasure under his care. The books will be of inestimable use to members of the university.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

LONDON, England.—Lady Burham, chairman of the Women's Imperial Defense Council, has sent a letter to Viscount Grey, the foreign secretary, in which she expresses the indignation of the council with regard to the position of British prisoners of war in Germany.

I submit the following propositions, the letter adds, and urge with all respect that they demand your personal consideration: (1) In order to demonstrate to the whole world the contrast between the treatment of prisoners in this country and Germany, an account of the activities of Dr. Markel, on behalf of German prisoners in England, which have been carried on during the past two years with the full consent of His Majesty's government, should be published forthwith; (2) there should be an emphatic declaration by His Majesty's government that German property in this country would be held liable for the full payment of compensation to all prisoners and the dependents of all prisoners who have been treated by Germany in violation of the laws of nations; (3) that the barbarities practiced upon our prisoners in all the prison camps in Germany should be widely published throughout the civilized world; (4) that in the exchange of prisoners, the rule of man for man should be adopted, and the British surrendered by Germany should be passed over to a neutral country before the prisoners surrendered by Great Britain are passed into Germany. It is deplorable to reflect that in recent exchanges the help and numbers have been invariably on the side of Germany. It is also known that prisoners have been brought to the frontier, and afterwards have been subjected to a refinement of cruelty by being taken back to the internment camp; (5) in the exchange of prisoners under the consideration of the government, it is urged that a guarantee must be given that the released prisoners return to Germany, and are not allowed to resume their former occupations in this country.

ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING EXEMPTIONS

ROME, Italy.—In order to promote the speedy increase of the Italian merchant fleet, the profits from cargo boats acquired from other countries and entering the national mercantile marine during the next two years, will be exempt from income tax and from the super war tax for the first three years of their service, while till the end of 1918, four years' exemption from taxation is to be conceded to cargo boats built in Italian yards and entering the national mercantile marine. No customs duty will be charged on imported material necessary for the construction of cargo boats in Italy and a subsidy of 85 lire per ton will also be granted. For one year after entering the Italian merchant fleet, the vessels from Italian docks, as well as those acquired from other countries, are not to be requisitioned either for civil or military service. Vessels to which these concessions are made must belong exclusively to Italian subjects or societies legally constituted in Italy headed by an Italian subject and chiefly composed of Italians.

In connection with the above provisions, Signor Ariotta, the minister of transports, stated that at the outbreak of war Italy did not possess 1000 ships of an aggregate capacity of 500,000 tons, and of these only about half were cargo boats properly so called. It is considered that Signor Boselli's accurate knowledge of the urgency of the need led to the institution of the ministry for transports when he constituted the present government. A report upon the mercantile marine drawn up by Signor Boselli determined the adoption in 1885 of a system of subsidizing the construction of vessels, and the condition of the Italian dockyards was further improved in 1896 leading to a great revival in shipbuilding and navigation, but in 1900 the favorable conditions were abolished and the industry languished once more.

PAMPHLETS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's protest during the last Reichstag session against the pamphlets circulated by his critics has not put an end to the practice. The famous pamphlet by "Junius alter" is being sent round again under a new name by people who describe themselves as "three Germans," and who are also issuing a new edition of Herr Kapp's memorandum without, as they state, his knowledge. Various newspaper offices which have received copies of the new issues note that they have been printed or dispatched from a number of different places, and conclude that the movement behind them has wide ramifications and is well financed.

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM

Affairs Concerning Education

III

The following is one of a series of articles from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who has had an opportunity of making an extended stay in Belgium.

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Just before the war began a struggle was concluded in the Belgian Parliament in connection with the question of education within the Kingdom. The Clericals and the Liberals fought their battles on this question of schools, and one government after another rose and fell without any satisfactory agreement being reached on the subject. The majority of Belgians who supported the Clericals feared that the control of educational affairs would be wrested from the hands of the clergy, whilst the Progressives were fighting desperately to bring this about. Thus when the Germans entered Belgium they found a most disorganized and unsettled state of affairs, as far as education was concerned, and this they speedily endeavored to turn to their own advantage. Their object was first of all to establish themselves in the schools, and also to gain by this by making concessions to the Flemish population, who had their own longstanding grievances in connection with the schools, by giving them a free hand and supporting their national and linguistic aspirations. With this they hoped to set the Flemish population against the French Belgians and at any rate to gain the sympathy of the Flemish.

As soon, therefore, as they felt safe in Belgian territory, the Germans established a committee, or a kind of board of education, which was to deal with the subject of the schools on German lines. They put the Belgian law of May, 1914, into force by proclaiming that it was compulsory for every child to attend school up to the age of 14 years, and that any defaulters would be severely dealt with. At the same time they called upon the parents in Brussels to state what language they would prefer used in the schools, and whether they wished the number of Flemish schools to be increased or not. The answers which reached the board of education were only seen by the members, and thus it is not surprising that it was announced that by a great majority the population of Brussels demanded the increase of the Flemish schools, and that lessons in history, geography and natural history in the French schools should be given in the Flemish language. Thus even in the French schools the Germans made the Flemish language compulsory to a great extent, to please the Flemings, but in order to please themselves, they made it compulsory also for the German language to be taught for two hours a day. In place of the teachers who were called up or who left the country, they installed their own friends, chiefly Flemings and Dutchmen who had to know the German language perfectly. Even in the Brussels middle schools Flemish classes were instituted so that parents were at liberty to decide whether their children should be taught French or Flemish. Those parents who preferred the Flemish classes were called "gutesinnig," which means that they show friendliness towards the Germans and are ready to sacrifice even their language in order to please them. At Ostend I understand there are only 20 Belgian Walloons in the gymnasium, and these have to receive instruction in Flemish in spite of the fact that they are legally entitled to learn in French. The question of the Flemish university, which was also the subject of much discussion in Belgium before the war, is likewise being solved by the Germans, and there is no doubt that if the war should last long enough the Flemish people will be presented with a university by Germany.

It is quite clear from the foregoing that in the question of education the Germans have two distinct aims. The first is to Germanize the children of Belgium as much as possible and to spread German kultur as extensively as conditions will allow, whilst the second is directed towards a kind of reconciliation with the Flemish section of the people, by fanning their racial aspirations and giving them preference in every question of a domestic nature. In view of this, it is interesting to note that in spite of the efforts of the Germans to eliminate hatred towards themselves, at least, on the part of the Flemish people, they meet with but scant success. On the contrary, the Flemish and Walloons have never been so friendly and united as they are today, under the rule of the common enemy, and they see that their petty struggles and quarrels before the war can no longer be considered, when the larger questions of freedom and liberty are involved. They do not look upon the German favors as coming from a pure source, and understand the German aims just as well as anyone else.

The state universities at Ghent and Liege and the free universities of Brussels and Louvain have closed their doors since the beginning of the war, as there are no students and no professors. They all left the country with the army. Only the Koninklijke Vrijwillige Akademie at Ghent asked permission to reopen, and this was naturally granted by the Germans. The Germans took over the control of the schools, almost as soon as possible after they had established themselves in Belgium, and even then those teachers and professors who had not been appointed by the Germans were found to agitate against them. They could not hide their hatred for the invader, and taught the children in a patriotic

spirit which the Germans could not tolerate. The text of an order concerning this very matter is of interest.

ORDINANCE
School teachers, headmasters and mistresses and school inspectors who, during the period of the occupation, permit, promote, instigate, or institute anti-German agitation, or manifestations during lesson hours, or on other occasions of school life will be punished with imprisonment up to one year. The German officials are authorized to enter the rooms of all schools established in Belgium with a view to the prevention of anti-German agitation and manifestations, and to the same end to supervise the teaching and all other matters connected with the schools.

In execution of this order a great number of teachers were imprisoned, especially during 1915, when the majority of them were still Belgians.

JOSEPH DEVLIN ON IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Ireland.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a Nationalist demonstration was held lately at Ballybofey, despite certain difficulties which had arisen with the military authorities. It was expected that John Dillon, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., would be present, but this expectation was not realized. At the same time as the demonstration, a sports meeting was held at Glenties, which drew away some who would otherwise have been present in Ballybofey. In a letter which the chairman read, Mr. Devlin dealt with the recent negotiations. Dealing first of all with the achievements of the Irish party during the past 15 years, he said that perhaps not the least amongst them was that at a time when every other country in Europe was subject to conscription, Ireland was the one country in which military service was purely voluntary. With a Parliament energetic devoted to necessary and fruitful legislation, his hope and conviction was that at the end of the war, or shortly afterwards, the other six counties would only be too glad to come in after watching and weighing the results of the experiment of home rule for the rest of Ireland.

The exclusion would only have been for a very brief period, if for no other reason than that it would have proved unworkable. It would have been to the interests of the excluded counties to come in, and where there were such mutual interests in the same direction, all that would have been required was the disappearance of prejudice and passion in order to bring about a real and permanent union. To secure a united Ireland in that way might have been a formidable, even an impossible task; but in his judgement it was worth trying, and better than the present condition of conflict everywhere, dissension and bitter feeling amongst almost all sections in the country, and a continuance of Dublin Castle rule and all that it stood for. He had no fault to find with those who preferred to continue that rule rather than to try a great and noble experiment of conciliation and pacification in Ireland, a policy which was bound to lead in the end to a real united Ireland.

Mr. Devlin asked his opponents to produce their policy, remarking that mere abuse was no policy. The recent proposals had now disappeared, partly through British perfidy and partly through Irish folly, and no doubt it would be the desire of the assailants of the Irish national movement that they should spend the next 20 years in wrangles and quarrels such as had done more to prevent Irish liberty than all the terrors and horrors of foreign despotism. But between now and the final solution of the Irish question there was another work for men to do who were in politics for a serious purpose. The work was pre-eminently to foster that better feeling that had sprung up between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, so that when the war was over it might be possible to secure a united Ireland.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA'S SUPPLIES

FRANKFURT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published an extract from a letter written by a colonel in German East Africa in March last which it welcomes as illustrating the remarkable achievements effected by the colonists in the economic realm since the outbreak of war in addition to the armed resistance they have offered the enemy. One now sees, observed the writer, of what the protectorate is capable in every direction, and no one would have dreamed that in spite of being completely cut off from trade with the outer world we could produce practically everything here ourselves. We spin and weave. We have grown wheat in quantities, potatoes, vegetables, fruit. . . . Now there is nothing in which there is so great a scarcity that we could not help ourselves with something else. So far the full success has been on our side. Contrary to all Hague agreements, the writer added, the English had prevented all medical supplies from reaching the colony. The letter showed, that East Africa was capable of development in a variety of directions that had never been thought of before the war.

SOUTH AFRICA AND WAR FUNDS

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The April contribution, which was the twentieth to be made by officers and employees of the South African railways, amounted to a total of £2155 7s. 9d., thus bringing the grand total of the fund up to £73,349 19s. 8d.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH FLYING CORPS IN FRANCE

LONDON, England.—The air board recently issued further reports of incidents in the flying corps in France.

At about 6:15 p. m. on July 30, four aeroplanes encountered an equal number of Fokkers accompanied by two biplanes. A fight which lasted for nearly three quarters of an hour ensued. Eventually one of the Fokkers was driven down and destroyed, a second went away hard hit and the whole formation was dispersed. The British machines returned undamaged, though one pilot was wounded.

Between 8 and 9 p. m. an offensive patrol of four British machines encountered a hostile formation of 11 machines which included L. V. G.'s, Roland and Fokkers. The leading British machine first dived at an L. V. G., which made off to the east, and then attacked and drove down a Fokker. It was then attacked by a Roland, but outmaneuvering it drove it down. The second machine had meanwhile closed with another Roland, which was driven down out of control; in this combat two Fokkers which were about to attack nearly collided. The third British pilot, who was at a lower altitude, having disposed of a Roland, which he was attacking in a nose-diving, was attacked by a Fokker, and in consequence of his engine having been hit, he was unable to outmaneuver it. He therefore descended in a steep spiral. The fourth pilot observing this dived to the rescue and engaged the Fokker at a height of 1000 feet above the trenches. The Fokker fell to the ground and burst into flames. Eventually all the hostile machines were dispersed. The destruction of the three hostile machines was confirmed by independent witnesses.

On July 21, much successful cooperation with artillery was carried out. 92 targets were engaged with aeroplane observation and 25 with kite balloons. Several direct hits on gun emplacements were obtained, the ammunition in one continuing to explode for over half an hour. One British machine, engaged on photographic duty, was attacked by a Roland, which came level and then dived and attacked under the tail of the British aeroplane. The latter side-slipped till level with the Roland and then fired three drums into it at 40 yards. The Roland fell to the earth near Leuze wood.

A British aeroplane, whilst on artillery patrol at 4000 feet, saw eight hostile aircraft at a height of 9000 feet. It climbed to this height and was joined by five fighting machines. At this juncture the Germans were joined by five L. V. G.'s and two Fokkers. The British machines all attacked the somewhat scattered hostile formation. A section of three British machines dived on to one party of which one Fokker plunged to earth from a height of 7000 feet and two other machines were forced to land. Another machine was seen to fall out of control into a village, and yet another fell headlong to earth in a field. The fighting lasted over half an hour when the remaining enemy machines flew off in two and three. The total of hostile machines brought down on this day was six and at least three more were driven down damaged.

On July 27 at 12:30 p. m. four British bombing machines, armed with heavy bombs, set out to attack an important railway center on the German lines of communication where large quantities of ammunition had recently been reported. East of the line clouds were below 5000 feet which considerably favored the expedition. The bombing machines arrived over their objective between 2 and 2:30 p. m. and all four machines descended to heights of from 2000 to 4000 feet to drop their bombs. The station, which was crowded with rolling stock, and the sheds, containing ammunition, were attacked. Both sheds and rolling stock were hit and fires were seen to be started at four different points by the British pilots who remained circling round. The expedition was practically unopposed by anti-aircraft guns or hostile aeroplanes and all the machines returned safely and landed on their home aerodrome within four minutes of one another.

REPORT ON HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

LONDON, England.—In a report upon housing and town planning for 1915-16 the local government board show that under the housing acts during the year there has been a very marked diminution in the activity of local authorities generally in housing matters, and it has not been regarded by the board as expedient in the circumstances of the times to undertake much of the work which they should have felt called upon to perform in normal times, or to bring pressure to bear upon local authorities except in very special cases. Depletion of staffs in some districts has caused a slackening and in other sections a complete stoppage of the inspections required by the act of 1909.

The clearance of insanitary areas under the provisions of improvement schemes necessarily involved the acquisition of a considerable amount of property, frequently including trade interests and property not in itself of a specially insanitary character, as well as much that was sound. It is usually, therefore, an expensive process. Schemes of this nature which

are in course of execution, and which cannot, having regard to the existing obligations of the authorities concerned, be altogether suspended are being proceeded with as slowly as is practicable.

Early in the year it was found necessary to refuse to sanction loans for the purpose of fresh schemes under part III. of the act of 1890, except in cases where the dwellings were urgently needed in connection with war requirements. This meant the postponement of schemes in a large number of cases, and involved a definite refusal to sanction loans amounting to £863,279 to 75 local authorities for the purchase of land and the erection of 3387 houses. Of the amount mentioned £85,101 was for the purchase of land and the erection of 362 houses by 30 rural district councils.

During the year the board sanctioned the borrowing by 24 local authorities of sums amounting in all to £502,904 for the purposes of part III. Of the total amount sanctioned £462,930 was required by six urban authorities for the purpose of approximately 108 acres of land and the erection of 1917 houses or tenements, and £34,803 by three rural district councils for the purchase of some 14 acres of land and the erection of 154 houses. The rent proposed to be charged varied from 4s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. per week.

In eight of these cases the houses to be provided were urgently wanted in connection with war requirements, and the outcome of consultation with the local authorities concerned, undertaken by the board on behalf of the admiralty, or the ministry of munitions, who, in view of the extraordinary conditions and the abnormally increased cost of building, secured grants from imperial funds towards the cost of the schemes, which in no case exceeded 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme, and in every instance the contribution was conditional upon the reservation of the dwellings for a certain fixed period for the employees in whom the department concerned was more particularly interested.

In regard to town planning, many local authorities who had been actively engaged in preparing town planning schemes, or considering proposals for schemes, have been compelled to curtail their consideration of the matter owing to seriously depleted staffs. Although in some respects the time might be regarded as favorable for the preparation of schemes, the board have, for the reason indicated, not considered it desirable to press local authorities unduly to go forward with their schemes, but think it is very desirable, in view of probable developments after the war, that local authorities should make every possible opportunity to advance their schemes in order that when the opportunity for building occurs progress with the building operations may not be impeded.

NON-COMBATANTS' POSITION

LONDON, England.—Mr. McCallum Scott, M. P., recently asked Lord Derby for information as to the use made of men in classes C-2 and C-3, and put forward the view that as these men were of little military value they could be more advantageously employed on munitions work or at their own trades. In his reply Lord Derby says:

The category C-2 is for men fit for service at home, either in labor units or on garrison or regimental outdoor employment. The category C-3 is for men fit only for service at home, employed on sedentary work, as clerks, storemen, cooks, orderlies, sanitary duties, etc. The fact that these men are of little military value for combatant duties is fully recognized, but of course somebody has to do this work, and unless these men are utilized it would mean taking men who are more fit for actual fighting. We fully appreciate here, however, the fact that men with special skill might be better used in their ordinary employment than in the army, and with this object very comprehensive instructions were issued some months ago to military representatives telling them not to press for these men. Further, the latest list of certified occupations issued by the board of trade specially recognizes the distinction between men fit for general service and men who are only fit for C-2 and C-3, and in many occupations the latter are entirely exempted from military service. Further, men fit for C-2 and C-3 in various national occupations, such as postoffice, certain munition work, educational duties, railways, etc., are not taken for the army. In this way I hope that you will agree that every effort is being made to utilize the services of experienced men unfit for general service in industry rather than in the army.

WEST AFRICA'S PALM KERNEL TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIVERPOOL, England.—Several interesting subjects of current interest including trade with neutrals, the palm oil industry, shipping freights, and the handling of cargo at the Liverpool docks, were discussed at the recent annual meeting of the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Dealing with the condition of the palm kernel industry during the war, the chairman, G. A. Moore, said that the war trade committee took control of that trade almost from the very beginning in order to regulate the quantity going into Holland, so as to conform to the quantity of margarine they were obliged to import from that country for their own needs. The African merchants placed themselves in Lord Emmott's hands, and some cargoes which had, in ignorance of the facts, been directed to Rotterdam were delivered into barges by arrangement and sealed until the war trade committee saw fit to release them to the buyers, and he could bear witness to the endeavors made, even at that early stage of the war, to get that trade under proper control. Looking back in the light of their experience, he was not in accord with those who thought that forcible means should have been taken in the very early days of the war to close down all neutral trade on suspicion that it was intended for the enemy. Such a course would have produced a reaction upon their supplies.

The further question arose as to the supply of glycerine, and, as both palm oil and palm kernel oil contained an important percentage of glycerine, they naturally became articles of interest to the ministry of munitions and of the department presided over by Alfred Bigland. The latter department had taken very drastic steps to retain in this country all oils valuable from the point of view of their glycerine contents, and the result to the African merchant had been that his markets had been very unstable and fluctuating. Practically all export had been stopped, the only condition upon which it was allowed being the return of the equivalent of the contained glycerine. There was no doubt that one of the objects of the department had been to reduce the value of these oils in this country in order to enable the manufacturers to continue to supply the separated glycerine at the pre-war price of £50 per ton in the quantities which it was now found would be required, not by any means a difficult matter when it was remembered that there was as yet very little machinery really adapted for treating palm kernels, and that it was impossible for soap manufacturers to absorb all the fatty acid residue after separating out the glycerine in such large quantities.

Touching upon the differential duty of £2 per ton placed upon all palm kernels shipped to ports outside the British empire from West Africa, Mr. Moore said that action was the first practical expression of the wish which now dominated the vast majority of Englishmen to render the empire self-contained and economically independent as circumstances would permit. When they considered that the British colonies on the West Coast of Africa shipped about 85 per cent of the total production of palm kernels in the world, and of that a very large proportion went direct to Germany, where, after being crushed, the oil was largely exported to Holland, and there manufactured into margarine, to be, in its turn, shipped to England, it would appear that a better opportunity of diverting a trade and manufacture to this country by means of a little judiciously applied assistance could hardly be conceived. He thought that eventually it would be found possible to abolish the whole or nearly the whole of the duty.

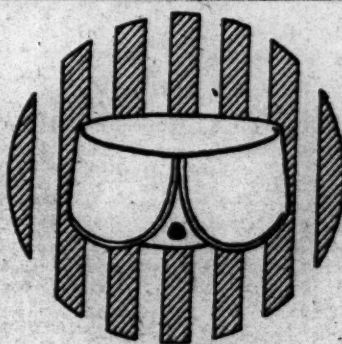
BOYS IN FORESTRY WORK

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Owing to the constant and increasing need of wood and the problems of labor and supply the home-grown timber committee approached the boys' schools with a request for volunteer labor during the vacation. The boys have responded with enthusiasm, and a movement has been organized amongst the different schools and camps where the boys are working under supervision and according to a well-organized plan. They rapidly gain efficiency in felling, cutting and dressing the timber, and the scheme promises to be a great success in every way.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

OPPOSITION TO PLAN TO CHANGE CONTROL OF FIJI

Interview With Sir Everard im Thurn Shows Proposed Transfer to Australia or New Zealand Resented by Fiji People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Fiji, an important group of islands in the far off Pacific forms part of that strange conglomeration of the world's surface which is known as the British empire. Of late years rumors have reached London and other places of the dissatisfaction of the residents of this British colony with their present form of government, and of their desire to amalgamate with Australia or New Zealand. Reports have even gone so far as to state that a petition has been prepared for submission to the imperial authorities with this object in view, and that the Australian minister for external affairs has been assured by the residents of Fiji that if a referendum on the question were taken, a majority of the electors, totaling nearly 1000, would vote for the proposed change in the form of government. A few weeks ago a further cable was published in the London press stating that the premier of New South Wales, who had been visiting Fiji, had been impressed by the magnitude of the agitation in favor of transferring the control of these islands to Australia. With a view, therefore, to finding out the real facts of the case, and of learning something of this increasingly important British colony, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought and obtained an interview with Sir Everard im Thurn, K. C. M. G., C. B., the greatest authority on Fiji and the Pacific, who happened to be in London.

Sir Everard im Thurn occupied for a period of six years the high position of governor of Fiji and high commissioner of the Western Pacific. He is well versed in crown colony rule, having held an important position in the colonial office in London, and having been for some years, colonial secretary and lieutenant-governor of Ceylon. Further, he did some splendid exploration work in New Guinea, ascending Roraima successfully, and exceeding all previous efforts to conquer this mountain. His activities cover a wide field. His books show great versatility, and he is recognized as an authority on natural history. It is refreshing to know that his services are still being utilized for his country in this period of stress and anxiety.

In touching upon British influence in the Pacific, Sir Everard im Thurn repeated the observations he made in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in London last year. He reminded The Christian Science Monitor representative that it was not till 1874-5, despite many temptations dangled before her, that Great Britain annexed, or rather accepted the cession of, any islands in the Pacific.

In 1859, he said, the Fiji islands, which, taking all circumstances into consideration, offered the best prospects for development by Europeans, had been offered by the native chiefs, but had, after inquiry, been refused by Her Majesty's government, on the ground that it was not clear that the offer was spontaneous on the part of the natives. Soon after, the American civil war having raised the price of cotton, it had been found that cotton of excellent quality could be profitably grown in Fiji, till then without any important staple product, and overfull of contending factions of natives and Europeans, chiefly Australians and New Zealanders, but with many Germans and Americans.

The British government, Sir Everard continued, despite much pressure from Australia and New Zealand, both of which were naturally much more nearly concerned in the matter, was still reluctant to annex these islands, chiefly because they were unwilling to do what might be against the real interests of the natives and were also unwilling to undertake the control of native affairs in places so far from England. A few more years of ever-increasing disorder in Fiji followed; and then, as the only way of relieving an impossible situation, a renewal offer from the more important Fijian chiefs to cede the islands was accepted, Fiji becoming a British crown colony in 1875.

The new colony, in order to safeguard the rights of its natives, was from the first and has since been administered from headquarters in Downing street, and is, therefore, on a footing entirely different from that of the adjoining colonies, as they were then, even in 1875 enjoyed a large measure of the self-government since attained in such full measure. In any study of British rule in the Pacific it is necessary, Sir Everard pointed out, to bear in view this outlying of a little bit of the home country in a remote area where otherwise a system of government founded on alliance rather than dependence prevails.

A few years after the annexation of Fiji, he added, in order as far as possible to embody British control over British subjects in the Pacific island other than Fiji, and in order to afford due protection to the natives within the same area, this office of high commissioner of the Western Pacific was created (in 1877), with limited jurisdiction over British subjects (extended in 1893 to aliens) in "all islands in the Western Pacific, not being within the

limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, New South Wales, or New Zealand, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized power, together with full jurisdiction over British possessions and protectorates—except over a very few islands which, with illogical reasonableness, have been assigned to New Zealand."

The high commissioner of the Western Pacific and the governor of Fiji—the two offices are absolutely distinct though held by the same person—has, in one capacity or the other, authority over a very large number of islands, of all sizes and sorts scattered over a wide area extending from not far off Australia to Ducie islet, two thirds of the way to America; over a British crown colony, of great extent but somewhat lacking in cohesion, which lies isolated between the great dominions of Australia and Canada.

Asked to give his views as to the proposed transfer of Fiji to another British colony, Sir Everard im Thurn unhesitatingly asserted that it would not be to the least advantage of Australia or New Zealand, to take over the control, but that it would in all likelihood cause them some embarrassment, and he stated that of the residents of Fiji all but a few resented the newspaper agitation in favor of a transfer of control. In fact he had not heard of any serious consideration being given to such a proposal. Not until an imperial Australasian federation was formed would it be advisable to absorb control of the South Sea Islands—that would, he declared, be the simplest way of settling British interests in the Pacific, but he saw no signs approaching yet of the drawing together of Australia and New Zealand.

The able manner in which Fiji is, and has hitherto been governed, goes far to prove Sir Everard's assertions. But little is heard of crown colony rule. It is not assertive, it is highly efficient, and more, it is dignified. This form of colonial government, as compared to responsible government, may be considered as ideal for its purpose, and the absorption of Fiji would scarcely be an improvement on the present system, an opinion with which Sir Everard im Thurn undoubtedly agrees.

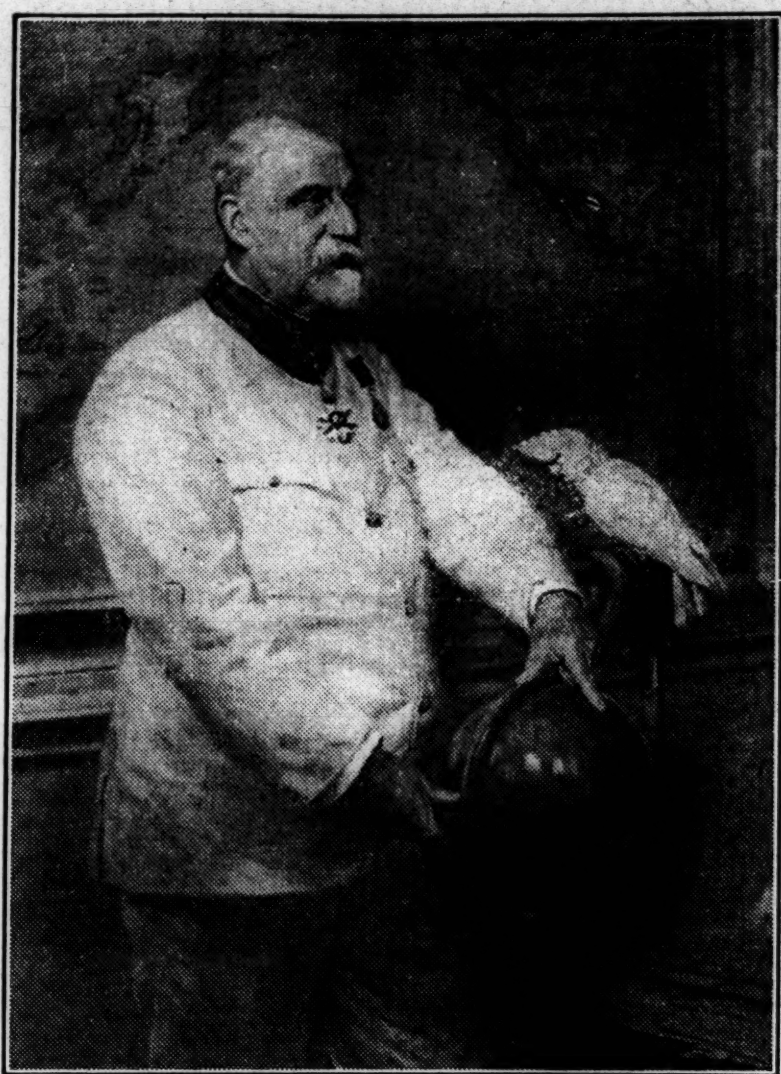
Sir Everard expressed himself as of the opinion that the Pacific islands would always have to get British Indian labor. When Polynesian labor was abolished in Queensland, Fiji took over 300 of these Kanakas, as they were called, and they were found to be highly satisfactory, but in deference to Australian missionaries their importation ceased. The former governor and high commissioner added that there was no provision for the education of the children of the British Indian immigrants, as there was in British Guiana. It was difficult to find money in the present circumstances. The public schools in Suva and Levuka receive a small state grant and are inspected by a Victorian official. There is no form of higher education, to obtain which it is necessary to go to Australia or New Zealand. In special instances, the native of Fiji has gone to England to be educated, but this is an unusual practice and occurs, as a rule, only when he has shown pronounced signs of intelligence.

Turning to the seemingly inevitable discussion of the world-war, Sir Everard im Thurn said that nearly 400 residents of Fiji had enlisted out of a total of 5000. They received one shilling less than the Australians, that is to say, a day. No government grant has been made. The governor had called for subscriptions which fully covered the expenses. There were two funds—a contingent fund and a wounded fund, which already reached £30,000, and the residents of Fiji had also subscribed largely to Australian Red Cross funds. Sir Everard expressed his entire surprise and admiration at what had been done by Australia and New Zealand in matters of defense. Ten years ago, he remarked, he thought it was impossible that Australia could turn out a naval force; he frankly admitted he was entirely wrong. Their position had been vastly improved and strengthened through the magnificent efforts made in this world-war.

Many interesting points came under review. Sir Everard was asked to say something as to the future of Fiji. The cultivation of sugar and coconuts, he said, was increasing, and the banana trade offered great opportunities—was largely in the hands of the natives. The former governor added that it was difficult to take a view of trade relations without taking into consideration that of Tonga and Samoa. None was important enough to stand alone, but as a group it was another story. This again brought back the vision of a British Australasian federation in the Pacific already touched upon. "There need be no fears for the future of Fiji," Sir Everard said, in conclusion.

COMMUNAL FEEDING IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany—It is announced that the large communal kitchens established throughout Greater Berlin are not being used to the extent anticipated, and that in some instances there has even been a considerable decrease in the attendance. This is attributed partly to the circumstance that a supply of new potatoes and fresh vegetables is now available, and partly to the fact that those who share the communal meals are deprived of a part of the rations secured to them by their meat and potato cards. It is regarded as an indication that the food question cannot be so very serious among the masses if the mere fact of the availability of new potatoes and fresh vegetables is sufficient to prompt many to forgo a substantial meal for about 50 pfennigs. In some districts it has been noticed that the public kitchens are patronized more by single individuals working in factories, and so on, than by families.



*Yours Sincerely
Everard im Thurn*

Signed for The Christian Science Monitor. Reproduced by permission.

Sir Everard im Thurn, K. C. M. G., C. B., former governor of Fiji

FOOD PRICES' FIRST DECLINE DURING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The first decrease that has taken place since the beginning of the war in the price of food has been chronicled. This is due, according to the Board of Trade returns, to a slight decline in the price of potatoes, of cheese and imported meat. The average per cent increase on retail prices in July, 1914, at the beginning of each month since the commencement of the war is as follows:

Month	1914	1915	1916
September	1914...12	1915...35	1916...40
October	1914...12	1915...40	1916...40
November	1914...13	1915...41	1916...41
December	1914...13	1915...41	1916...41
January	1915...18	1916...45	1916...45
February	1915...22	1916...47	1916...47
March	1915...24	1916...48	1916...48
April	1915...24	1916...49	1916...49
May	1915...26	1916...50	1916...50
June	1915...32	1916...59	1916...59
July	1915...32	1916...61	1916...61
August	1915...34	1916...60	1916...60

The increase in food prices during the first year of war was thus approximately 34 per cent (of which 10 per cent occurred in the first month). These figures are based on the assumption that there had been no changes in the standard of living, namely, that the same quantities of the same commodities were being consumed throughout the period.

Taking the country as a whole and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 60 per cent.

These figures, it is pointed out, relate to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents of working class dwellings are not appreciably higher than before the war, and that although many other items of expenditure have increased, they have not advanced on the average so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase in the cost of living of the working classes, taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous expenditure into consideration, between July, 1914, and August, 1916, is between 40 and 45 per cent, disregarding increased taxation and assuming that the standard of living has not been modified in view of war conditions.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN PERSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. FRANKFURT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung recently published a telegram from Constantinople to the effect that according to reliable information differences of opinion had arisen between England and Russia with regard to Persia. Shortly after General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara, the communication states, England caused it to be understood in Petrograd that she desired to see the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the English zone of influence in southern Persia, and it was obvious that London was displeased at the failure of the Russians to come to the help of the English troops in Mesopotamia. M. Sazanoff, the communication continues, agreed, despite great opposition, to satisfy the English demand, hesitatingly at first, and then wholeheartedly. After his fall, however, M. Stürmer endeavored to prevent the execution of his promise. It is no mere chance, the communication concludes, that the English embassy in Teheran took up its summer residence for the first time in Isfahan some weeks ago.

TRADE OPENINGS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The commercial intelligence branch of the board of trade has recently received applications from firms (A) at home, and (B) abroad, for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following articles:

A—Agates, asbestos thread, asphalt, asphalt lac; buttons, linen covered, for trimming; casks, to contain cement; celluloid and celluloid articles, combs; dust bins, sanitary; glass and glassware, glass chimneys, heat resisting, glass tumblers and jugs, cheap; blouses, parliament; kegs, made of plywood; lamps, petroleum, table and hanging, made of nickel-plated tin; leather board, cheap; machinery and plant, glass graduating and dividing machines; machinery and plant, machinery for dried potato manufacture, portable ice-making machines; magnets, tungsten steel, permanent; milk powder; pots and pans, of pure nickel sheet; press studs; rugs; Axminster and tapestry; saddles, leather, for toy bicycles, cheap; soap, shaving, in this, cheap; textiles, chair webs, glove fabrics, handkerchiefs, embroidered with various regimental crests, and also handkerchiefs of similar nature in white and mercerized; silk velvets; tin bottles, with perforated screw stoppers.

B—Glass and glassware, plate glass (Egypt); table and household glassware (Portugal); post card boards (France).

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—At the annual general meeting of the National Service League held in London recently, Lord Milner, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. The league, he said, was deliberately in a state of suspended animation. It was impossible to carry on a propaganda in favor of a system which had already been adopted. On the other hand, it was impossible to think of dissolving, so long as the question was open whether that for which they stood and for which a temporary triumph had been achieved was to be permanently accepted, or to be thrown over again after the end of the war. They were bound to keep as quiet as they could at the present time, but they were equally bound to "keep their powder dry" in case it might hereafter be required. Personally he had a hope that it might never be necessary for them to become again active propagandists of national service, because the wonderful success which had attended the adoption of it was calculated to commend it to the nation in such a way that it would never be abandoned. But, of course, they could not count on that, and must be ready and, as a body, keep together. It was a difficult and disagreeable thing to do nothing in pursuance of a plan, but ill-timed activity might do harm. He did not pretend that the question was not one on which there might very well be two opinions. Fully recognizing, however, the force of that argument that they had deliberately come to the conclusion that Lord Roberts was right when, at the beginning of the war, he said that while the war lasted there should be a suspension of propaganda work; and if he was right then, there was more force in the opinion today and it was much easier to pursue that policy.

BRITISH FILM CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WESTMINSTER, England—In a written reply in the House of Commons, Herbert Samuel, home secretary, announced that the result of his communications with the local licensing authorities had been to show that there would be very general support for their part for the scheme for establishing an official censorship of films, and progress was being made with the necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect.

COLONIAL TROOPS' SUCCESS IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Further details of the retirement of the Turkish forces after their attempted attack upon the Suez canal, and the part played by the Australian and New Zealand troops in repelling them, are contained in the dispatches of W. T. Massey, representing the British press with the forces in Egypt.

Recognizing the futility of trying further to hide their failure, he says, the Turks abandoned Bir-el-Abd, and are continuing their retreat east. When the infantry broke off the action with the enemy, owing to getting a long way from the railway upon which they depended for supplies the Anzac mounted division continued in touch with the enemy.

It is mainly due to their extraordinarily well-sustained efforts that the Turks abandoned their entrenched advanced base at Abd. They are now turning anxious eyes towards El Arish. They have destroyed a great quantity of stores and were in the act of hiding material when one of our aeroplanes reported that men were digging beside camels, apparently intending to dump the animals' loads in holes. Our artillery played havoc with the scheme. The Turks for three days fought a desperate rear-guard action at Abd, reinforced by several battalions of fresh troops hurried up to extricate the remnant of the beaten division.

In the fighting on the 9th the artillery duel was much more intense than at the battle of Romani, and all who were engaged in Gallipoli agree that nothing on the peninsula was so consistently fierce. The Turks thrice attacked. The third attack late in the afternoon was a very determined attempt to reach our line, and could only have been delivered in the impetuous manner it was by fresh troops. It failed completely, owing to the heavy gusts of shrapnel and the steady, disciplined fire of the Anzac marksmen.

Next day the constant pressure was kept up, and the Turks found the holding of Abd too costly, though here they were out of range of the monitors in the Mediterranean, and crept away in the moonlight. The original estimate, that the enemy lost a third of his effectives, has been largely exceeded. Though by a rapid falling back on to positions previously prepared, the Turks prevented the employment of any substantial portion of our infantry, they had to fight almost incessantly.

This is the finest tribute that can be paid to the Anzac mounted division. They have borne the burden of eight days' continuous fighting and for nearly a fortnight previously were night and day engaged with the enemy outposts. It is the unanimous opinion that no troops in the world could have fought better. Their training for the particular kind of warfare in this country turned them into a corps d'élite. Their remarkable powers of endurance and enthusiasm to fight the empire's battles, their sporting refusal to regard big odds against them as a reason for yielding ground characterized their daily work, and neither they nor any other Australian troops have done anything to surpass in military value the brilliant achievement which has made the battle of Romani one of the important victories in the war. From the moment when the infantry were compelled by the natural obstacles of the country to cease the pursuit the Anzacs bore the entire weight of the enemy attacks, except almost at the end, when the mobile column, which had marched several days, came up to threaten the enemy left flank. This time the Turks were always in superior numbers, but the Anzacs' initiative and mobility proved more than a match for the large battalions. Among the important captures were a company of German machine guns, pack saddles for mountain and machine guns, and very ingenious weapons, such as tools compactly fastened to mules or camels. The machine guns were dated 1915.

SWITZERLAND AND IMPORTS QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France—The breakdown of the Paris negotiations between delegates representing Switzerland on the one hand and the Entente powers on the other, in regard to exports from Switzerland to Germany, draws attention again to the S. S. S., the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique. In an interesting monograph written some time ago, F. F. Roget dealt with the formation of this trust and the difficulties connected therewith. The initiation of such a trust in Holland was a relatively easy matter, since Holland had not its neutrality guaranteed by other states and did not need to reckon the consequences, if any of these states should consider it to have violated the act of neutralization. By the treaties of 1815 and of 1839, respectively, Switzerland and Belgium had their neutrality guaranteed by the powers, and were in a somewhat different position.

England was soon able to arrange for the formation of an import trust, if not with Holland, at any rate in Holland. The neutrality of Holland was, however, quite optional and the Dutch government could free itself from any obligation thus incurred by a mere declaration of its wishes. The neutrality of Holland was not inscribed in the international law of Europe like the neutrality of Switzerland, and Holland, in consequence, could act as she pleased. Owing nothing to the great powers, she laid herself open to a form of punishment on the part of a power signatory to the act of neutralization which it might regard as having been violated. It followed that the import trust arrangements entered into with Dutch subjects had no formal guarantee of permanence, since Holland was at any time free to join at her own option any one of the belligerent camps.

This was not to be feared where Switzerland was concerned, but the formation of the Netherlands overseas trust took only as many weeks as the formation of the Swiss trust occupied months. This was due, M. Roget thinks, to the unacceptable conditions demanded by the belligerents, and to disagreement within the Swiss confederation. The Federal Council of Switzerland was in a double difficulty, having to arrange for its own supply of raw materials from both the belligerents, i. e., from Germany as well as from England and France; and in the second place having to deal with criticism directed at it by the elements in Switzerland which sympathized with the Allies, and those which sympathized with the central powers. In the circumstances, it was not surprising that much delay was experienced, and no small share of the credit for the successful results achieved was due to the Swiss Federal Council, which was able to arrange for the formation of a trust to regulate imports from or through the Allies; and for the establishment of a somewhat similar body to arrange for imports from Germany—The Zurich "Treuhands-telle."

M. Roget's pamphlet which was lately issued with the approval of the Swiss foreign affairs department under the title of Le Trust d'Importation de 1915, also deals with the negotiation of many intricate legal difficulties during the negotiations.

REPORT MADE ON MOROCCAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—The committee dealing with affairs in French Africa has recently published in the form of a pamphlet the report of M. Gaillard, secretary to the Sherifian government, describing the reorganization of the Moroccan government, which is not the least of the achievements carried out under the Lyautey administration. Throughout the greatest care was taken to respect the religious beliefs and traditions of the country. M. Gaillard's book of the Sultan's headquarters, of the central makham, of the native courts, of charitable institutions and of Muhammadan education. Showing the conditions which existed at the time of the establishment of the French protectorate, the report enumerates and describes the reforms which have been introduced, the results which have been obtained and the improvements which remain to be accomplished. It also deals with the efforts made to interest the Sultan and the central makham in economic and financial questions and in the general administration of the protectorate. One of the constitutional reforms now being considered is the establishment of councils of notables in the towns and of "djemaas" of the native tribes which will serve to strengthen the bonds between the central government and the various social organizations in the country.

The reorganization of the Moroccan government has been accomplished in perfect agreement with the Sherifian authorities and has been welcomed by the people. The natives fully realize that it is French intervention alone that has brought about a revival of their traditional institutions and they are grateful for the consideration which the French have shown with regard to their religious and social life. The Sultan and his vizirs have seen what can be accomplished with French aid towards the organization of the protectorate into a Muhammadan country, which is General Lyautey's aim. This means that the country is being given not merely the appearance of a native government, but the actual thing working for the development of the country in loyal collaboration with the protecting power.

SCOTTISH FORESTRY SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CRAIBSTONE, Scotland—A portion of the Craibstone woodland estate, which comprises 250 acres, has been sold to the government home timber committee for national purposes. The rest of the estate is to be used in connection with the forestry department of Aberdeen University as a forest garden for demonstration purposes and so experimental work and commercial work will be carried on side by side.

SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Few people realize the enormous number of orange groves which are being planted in all parts of the country, or the possibilities of citrus growing as an industry. The trades commissioner stated recently that in five years South Africa would be in a position to export 1,000,000 boxes of oranges each season.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

complicated at times by very lively activity of the artillery in the Thiaumont-Chapleur sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—An official communiqué reports that last night the British captured German trenches southeast of Thiepval on a 1000-yard front, including the strongly defended locality called "Wunderwerk." This morning the British attacked the Germans on a front of about six miles from Bouleaux to the north of Albert-Bapaume road. They have penetrated from 2000 to 3000 yards in places and the attack is proceeding satisfactorily. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken.

In this attack the British employed for the first time a new type of heavy armored car which has proved of considerable utility. Much aerial fighting has occurred. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames, four others being driven down damaged. A hostile kite balloon was brought down last night and another this morning. British aeroplanes cooperated with the infantry advance from a close height, firing on the Germans on the ground. Bombs were successfully dropped on three German headquarters and Bapaume railway station was also successfully bombed, much railway stock being damaged and a train destroyed. The British official communication from general headquarters issued last night reads:

The general situation is unchanged. South of the Ancre reciprocal artillery bombardments continue.

On the front between Arras and Ypres artillery and trench mortars have been active. This morning the Germans fired a camouflet near Mt. Sorrel and this evening exploded a mine near Neuville St. Vaast.

There was considerable aerial fighting. This morning two hostile machines were brought down in flames and another was driven to the ground. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

An official statement on the Balkan fighting, issued yesterday, says:

Early this morning our troops moved forward after artillery preparation through Muckovo and in the face of stubborn opposition captured a salient in our opponent's line to the north of the village.

Considerable ground was gained, and although our adversaries counter-attacked, our gains were fully maintained.

We captured some German prisoners and a number of machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday.—A communiqué states north of the Somme yesterday evening during a dashing attack the French took by assault a group of German trenches south of Rancourt and pushed forward parties to the edge of the village. During the night renewed German attacks east of Clercy were defeated, especially an attack near the southern edge of Hill 76. Between the Oise and the Aisne a coup de main against an enemy trench in Autriches district enabled the French to inflict loss and bring back prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse machine-gun fire drove back two German attacks.

In the Balkans on the left bank of the Vardar the British troops successfully engaged the Bulgarians, supported by German contingents. Makukovo and two positions northwards were taken by assault and consolidated, 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns being captured. On the right of the Vardar, the French carried hostile trenches on a 1500-yard front to a depth of 800 yards.

East of Cerna, the Serbs continue to progress towards Vetenik and Kajmackian. West of Lake Ostrovo, several days' struggle has ended in brilliant Serbian success. Gornitshovo being captured at the bayonet point, also the greater part of Malkanode crest. Serbian cavalry pursued the routed Bulgarians and have seized Eksila village, thus forcing Serbian opponents to a precipitate retreat of more than nine miles and capturing 25 guns and many prisoners.

On the French left, the Franco-Russian forces have completely cleared up the Bulgarian band of Comitatje advancing towards Koyani and swept up all the region south of Lake Ostrovo over a distance of 37 miles. Four French aeroplanes dropped numerous projectiles on Sofia and one continued the journey, landing at Bucharest.

An official statement issued by the war office last night says:

North of the Somme we entrenched our positions on part of our front which faces Comblis, and carried by assault southeast of this locality the farm of Le Priez, which had been organized as a point of support by the Germans.

Lively isolated fighting occurred north and south of Bouchevaines. We completely maintained all our gains. South of the Somme we advanced by bombing to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre.

On the rest of the front nothing of importance occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday.—On the western (Russian and Galician) front, the situation is unchanged, says yesterday's announcement from the war office.

On the Caucasian front, in the region west of Kighi, hostile Kurds are showing increased activity. Near Hamadan, in the valley of the river Fajlanchar, our detachments as a result of engagements, captured camels and cattle from the Turks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Friday.—An official communiqué states that by a daring

climb the Italians captured important positions in Zara valley and on Monte Lagazuol. At the head of Rifolizon valley the Austrians compelled an Italian advanced post on Punta del Forame to retire about 100 yards. Enemy attacks were repulsed on Wednesday on Slaten, upper Isonzo and between Volzano and Compeni, southwest of Tolmino. Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Auronzo, San Giorgio di Nogor, Villa Vicentina and other places on the lower Isonzo. Twenty-two Caproni aeroplanes escorted by Nieuport chasseurs raided an Austrian arsenal and hydroplane hangars near Trieste, dropping 172 bombs amounting to five tons of explosives on railway establishments and ships under construction. Large fires were observed. All aeroplanes returned to their sheds.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday.—The following official Bulgarian statement was issued here yesterday:

Rumanian front: Calm prevailed along the Danube. Our troops continue to advance in Dobruja. Macedonian front: There was strong reciprocal artillery and infantry firing yesterday near Lake Ostrovo. In the Moglenia region there was increased artillery and infantry firing as well as mining activity. Our opponents attempted to advance at some points and were repulsed by our fire.

Two Italian battalions, one squadron of cavalry and one battery advanced in the direction of Bulkova and Duma. Our detachments attacked them energetically and put them to flight. The Italians retired and were pursued by our troops. We captured one officer and 87 men. This was our second encounter with Italians. In the Struma valley there was scattered artillery fire.

The hostile fleet continues to cruise off the Aegean coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday.—The official statement issued from general headquarters yesterday says:

Rumanian front: Several hostile attacks west and east of Nagy Szeben were repulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Carpathians: There was again vigorous fighting. After lavish artillery preparation, which increased to incessant firing, the Russians stormed our positions at Smotrec, Ludova and Kapul, but were most singularly repulsed. The battle continues in the Clitz valley.

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Italian front: Enemy artillery activity against the Carso plateau increased. In northern Tyrol our troops are clearing the Forane sector of the Italians. Our positions on the Fasana ridge are under continual artillery fire. Southeastern theater: There is nothing to report.

A naval official statement issued yesterday says:

Wednesday afternoon an enemy air squadron of 18 Capronis under the protection of three anti-aircraft aeroplanes attacked Trieste. Six enemy torpedo boats and two motor boats assisted them in the gulf. Numerous bombs were dropped, but these caused only slight damage and none of military importance. One man was slightly wounded.

Our aeroplanes and anti-aircraft batteries obtained hits on the enemy torpedo boats. At the same time an enemy air squadron appeared over Parenzo, dropping 20 bombs in a field. No damage was done.

TURKEY ALLOWS RELIEF SUPPLIES AMONG SYRIANS

(Continued from page one)

Turkey is without any doubt that one. Of all the districts of the Ottoman empire where distress is most poignant Syria presents the greatest appeal to the hearts of men.

"It is one of the ironies of the war that this district, whose every hill and ruin bears a tale of the ancient days when the race of men were in the cradle of authentic history, should now feel the harshest touch of the cruel conditions of a relentless strife."

To officials the decision of the Turkish government appears the more cause for gratification in view of the radical change of view taken at Constantinople. It involved a complete change of front. The one reply that has been given to all the arguments, threats and cajolery of this government has been that the Turkish government could not afford to allow the Syrians and Armenians to receive relief from the United States or any other outside power, because they would be grateful to this country, and this the Turkish government looked upon as a stain. They, therefore, insisted that any relief offered the Syrians and Armenians must be distributed by them, so that the resultant gratitude would be towards Constantinople.

All information available is that the food situation in Turkey could not be worse. No crops have been raised or harvested in two years of any importance and what little food has been available has been taken by Germany to a large extent. Now the Moslem is to receive bread from the hand of the Christian.

This bureau is authorized to state that contributions will be received by the American Red Cross in this city, but the details will be announced undoubtedly by that organization before the dates set aside by the President. It is understood food, clothing and supplies of every kind are needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders to arrange transportation of 65 American women and children out of Palestine on the cruiser Des Moines were sent by the state department Thursday to the United States embassy at Constantinople. They will embark at Jaffa, and will be taken by the cruiser to the nearest Italian port.

COTTON MARKET FOR U. S. IS SEEN IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Special Agent Sends Samples of Goods Used and Reports on the Situation

Manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States are themselves responsible for the fact that of a total market of \$40,000,000 in this product in the Dutch East Indies they have but a few thousand dollars in trade there each year, according to Ralph M. Odell, United States special agent, who is making a study of the cotton goods markets of the far east.

A. Graham Clark, in charge of the Boston office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, who is an expert on cotton goods and cotton goods manufacture, has received samples of cotton goods used for sarongs, and other cotton materials from Mr. Odell. This batch of goods was collected in Java and Ceylon, and the samples have been listed and tagged with their description, price, place of manufacture and place of purchase by the government representative. The display is open to inspection.

The greater part of the goods on display is of English manufacture. The samples include gray supers, gray calico, gray jean, gray drill, striped drill, white drill, khaki, "green" kakhi, white shirting, pin stripe indigo shirting, striped dobby shirtings, 30-31 inch prints, 32 inch split prints, ticking, dyed broadcases, and velvet.

In his report, the representative of the department of commerce says that this is the third largest cotton goods market in the world, but because of the indifference on the part of American manufacturers, who have ignored, for the most part, this market for their goods, it is difficult to buy a piece of American-made cotton cloth in the Dutch East Indies.

But, the Dutch East Indies are our best future fields. In spite of the fact that we have done practically no business there heretofore, declares the special agent.

The report recommends strongly the policy of trusting to exclusive agencies for this part of the east. This policy, he explains, is not always followed by American manufacturers, but it is practiced very generally by the countries that do business in the Dutch East Indies. It seems almost necessary, he declares, if success is to be achieved in this market.

Mr. Odell is now in India, according to Mr. Clark, where he is continuing his investigations on trade conditions and American opportunity in the cotton markets of the middle east.

FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN IN CONFERENCE

State Officials Join With Them in Discussing Steps Toward a New England Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fifty business and agricultural men of New England, including tradesmen and farmers, bankers and factory heads, met in the municipal auditorium Mahogany room today and took steps toward the formation of a New England farm and business union.

A dozen speakers advocated a system of banking that would allow farm loans. Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Gov. R. Livingston Beekman of Rhode Island and Gov.-elect Carl E. Milliken of Maine and Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts were among the prominent men who arrived here this afternoon. Charles P. Holland, president of the Plymouth County Trust Company, struck the keynote of the meeting, and offered one of the solutions of the problem of the meeting. "What is the matter with New England?" in his address. He outlined the farm-loan scheme which has been adopted by his bank. At the conclusion of his address Horace A. Moses of this city moved that Mr. Holland be appointed to organize the banks of New England for the work which it is proposed to carry out.

Other speakers of the morning told of the work which is being done to educate men and boys and girls in agriculture, and of the need of extending this work. The purpose of the meeting was outlined by Theodore N. Vail, head of the New England Telephone Company, in his opening address, when he said, speaking of the conference, "Its effect on our producing conditions cannot be overestimated if through the wise determination of this conference, can be established cooperation, coordination and harmony of action in all efforts to improve."

D. F. BARRON SEEKS NOMINATION

David F. Barron, 194 Huntington avenue, has filed nomination papers for representative in the seventh Suffolk district, which is entitled to another representative under the new apportionment plan.

AT THE THEATERS

COLONIAL—"The Amber Empress," musical comedy, 8:10; last week.
HOLLIS—"The Merry Widow," Irish Romance, 8:15; last week.
KEITH'S—Vandeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Hit the Trail Holiday," farce, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," 8:15; last week.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
TREMONT—"Civilization," 8:15; last week.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45. Tremont 2:15; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, 2:15. Park Square, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, 2:15.

TECH STUDENTS TO TAKE UP WORK IN NEW BUILDINGS

Only in Department of Mining and Metallurgy Is There Expected Any Delay

Students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to take up in the new structures in Cambridge on Sept. 25 the work they laid aside in June in Rogers and Walker, the Trinity place laboratories, and the Garbison street shops. The transfer will be made almost without a hitch and with a single impulse the school will go forward in its new quarters.

It will have a student body larger, according to indications, than ever before, and its instructing staff housed now for the first time in commodious quarters, which from the very beginning have been adapted to the special needs of these men. The professors have all of them well lighted rooms convenient to the scenes of their teaching work.

From today until Tuesday there will be the examinations, and on Thursday, Sept. 21, registration will be in order.

In only one item have the plans with reference to educational features failed to materialize completely, and as a result the department of mining and metallurgy is likely to remain for a fortnight or two in the basement of Rogers on Boylston street. The demands for far material and delays in securing the delivery of freight has been an obstacle to the finishing of room processes. It is the latter that lies in the way of the use two weeks hence of the mining and metallurgical sections of the new Tech, and for dismounting possible difficulties here, the old laboratories in Rogers have not been dismantled, but are available for use till the new ones are absolutely ready.

The new Technology contains somewhere about 1800 rooms, and one of the problems is naturally the designation or numbering of these rooms. The buildings that are completed form only half of what will some time be available.

The matter of room designation was given over to the registrar, Walter Humphreys. The new Tech buildings are numbered in groups; the group figure is the first one and is followed by the floor number which it is the custom now to utilize in office buildings, then for the two digits to the right is the number of the central window in the room.

Group 1 includes the three wings about the minor court nearest Massachusetts avenue at the parkway, while group 2 is the similarly situated set of buildings down the parkway. The odd numbers are on one side of the axis of the buildings as a whole, so that 3-15 is the great extent of laboratory along Massachusetts avenue with the return to the library building, while 4 includes the great wing flanking the central court to the east with its return to the library, the library building bearing the number 10.

The plan of odd numbers to the outside and even numbers to the court side is everywhere employed. When one has, therefore, the room whose number is 3-215, he finds group 3, which is a simple process, climbs to the second floor, which is equally simple and then looks for the room along the outside row of rooms not far from the library building. If the number were 3-265 the investigator would know that it could be found in the same section of the great buildings, the same floor, but farther away from the library. As a further help to those who will be making their way about the great "palaces" of the new Tech, there is placed at every corner a sketch plan of the floor with the departments tinted in various colors and a star to show the position of the chart.

One other matter has been delayed a little by freight difficulties, the new dormitories. They are structurally complete and will require two or three weeks longer for the equipment. Temporarily the students who have registered for the dormitory will be cared for in the great hall of the Mechanical Museum, but the arrangement is purely temporary. With reference to the restaurant, the permanent one will await the completion of the splendid dining hall in the Walker Memorial, but that means a wait till next spring. To bridge this interval a dining room will be established in the basement of the building devoted to general studies, which will be well equipped and with a portion of the permanent installation.

PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT ISSUES

ASBURY, PARK, N. J.—Vigorous attacks upon Republican charges of sectionalism under the Democratic administration and amplification of his position on the eight hour legislation in settling the railroad controversy will feature President Wilson's early campaign speeches, it was learned today. Democratic leaders believe Mr. Hughes is determined to make these issues paramount questions of the campaign, and the President has indicated his willingness to accept them both. Democratic have told the President that Mr. Hughes is "misinterpreting the Adamson eight-hour day, as a wage law." The President, therefore, will enter into an immediate discussion of this phase.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO MEET

Five Massachusetts men will receive the 33d degree in Masonry at the annual session of the Supreme Council, A. S. R. N. M. J., to open its deliberations next Tuesday morning in Pittsburgh. They are Dr. James D. Robertson of Boston, Albert F. Smith of Salem, Edward M. Meekins of North Adams, Charles W. Schuler of Greenfield and William H. Glover of Lawrence. A delegation of the 33d degree, with the candidates, start today on the Twentieth Century Limited for Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS ENDS ITS SESSION

Eight General Acts, One Special Act and Three Resolves Are Passed Before Prorogue, and Signed by Governor

After passing eight general acts, one special act and three resolves during its three days special session, the Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued by Governor McCall at 7:30 p. m. Thursday. Most of the measures related to financial payments to militiamen in the service of the government and to their dependents.

There was remedial legislation for the voters of Suffolk county whose right to elected representatives to the next regular session of the Legislature had been jeopardized by the failure of an apportionment board to perform its duties properly.

One of the first acts of the special session provided for absentee voting for the militiamen in the government service.

The Massachusetts troops were voted \$10 a month state pay in addition to the \$15 they receive from the federal government; \$10,000 was provided for their transportation home; all previous acts of cities and towns in providing relief for militiamen and their dependents was validated and the Legislature provided for the care of dependents while the guardsmen are in the federal service by an act authorizing the state to reimburse cities and towns up to a maximum of \$30 a month per family for such dependents.

The only bill not covered in the Governor's special messages which the Legislature admitted was one to amend a law passed this year in order that veterans who have resided in the state for five years or more shall be eligible for state aid.

The total expenditures provided for by legislation enacted during the session amounted to about \$60,000 as follows:

Bond issue (five-year) to pay rank and file and "non-coms" on the border \$10 per month until Jan. 15, \$50,000; for disbursements to dependents of soldiers (estimated), \$150,000; transportation of soldiers home, \$10,000; absentee voting, \$5000; extra appropriation, adjutant-general's department, extra mobilization, \$5000; state treasurer's department, disbursement of soldiers' funds, \$2000; commissioner of state aid, cost of disbursement funds to dependents, \$700; pay of legislators, \$14,000; mileage of legislators, \$2000; extra pay to sergeant-at-arms department, \$1500; total, \$690,700.

Proroguing the Legislature Governor McCall sent in a message commending the legislators on their diligence and consideration of the public welfare.

Richard R. Flynn, commissioner of state aid and pensions, has made plans for the administration of the new legislation providing for state aid up to \$30 a month for the dependent families of Massachusetts volunteers at the border. The procedure will be similar to that which is followed in obtaining state aid for veterans.

Dependents should inquire of city or town officials to find out the name of the agents in charge of state aid. There is an agent in each city or town of the commonwealth and they will fill out the necessary application blanks for the dependents and forward them to the State House, Mr. Flynn said.

The local agents make recommendations as to the amount of state aid needed and this amount must be approved by the state commissioner before payment can be made. Payments will be made from city and town treasurers, as in the case of state aid to veterans, and at the end of each year, the state will reimburse the municipalities.

Mr. Flynn said today that the new settlement law enacted by the Legislature removes a great injustice. "The special session," he declared, "certainly conferred a great blessing on many Spanish war veterans and on many civil war veterans and the widows of such veterans by removing a glaring defect in the so-called settlement law."

Special Primary Bill

The Suffolk apportionment bill, as it finally passed, authorizes the Governor to call a special primary in any county where the apportionment may be declared void by the supreme court. In the event that the Suffolk apportionment commission should file a revised apportionment by Saturday, Sept. 16, candidates for representative in Suffolk county are to be allowed to file nomination papers until 5 p. m., Monday, Sept. 18.

Governor McCall intimated in his message of prorogation that the Legislature might be recalled if the Suffolk apportionment commission's work was not properly performed finally. This message read as follows:

"The two branches have so promptly and patriotically transacted the business which they were summoned in extraordinary session to consider that nothing further remains to be done. A possible, but, I hope, an unlikely contingency may transpire in the near future, relating to the election of members of the House of Representatives next to be chosen, which may make further action by the Legislature desirable. I have come to the conclusion that it would cause much inconvenience to the members of the General Court for them to take a recess from time to time awaiting the outcome of the contingency to which I have referred. It occurs to me that the Legislature can with greater convenience to the members and with equal economy to the commonwealth

GIRLS AND MISSES' SHOE SHOP



There is a reaction toward lower heeled shoes

The Misses' Shoe Shop has the new smart styles in boots with medium heels.

Buck-top boots with medium heels
Chocolate brown kid boots with tan buckskin tops, \$7.

Kid-top calfskin boots with medium heels
Brown calfskin boots with darker brown kid tops—beauties, \$7.
Another good combination is tan calf and black calf, \$6.

"Surrey" wing-tip boots
The modified English last. All tan, tan and black with olive buckskin tops, tan with white tops, \$7.
Cloth top boots, \$5.

(Filene's—fourth floor—mail orders filled)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

HAVERHILL RIOT CASES ARE DOWN FOR EARLY TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—District Attorney Louis S. Cox denies that the trials of the city officials of Haverhill, indicted in the riot case, would have to be deferred until the next session of the superior court. It had been stated that Mayor Bartlett, one of the defendants, was informed to that effect. "I have not seen or spoken to Mayor Bartlett since he appeared before the grand jury several weeks ago," said District Attorney Cox. "The city officials have been indicted for misdemeanor and their cases cannot displace the other cases up for trial."

"I received a letter from Mayor Bartlett several weeks ago in which he asked for a speedy trial. I replied to that letter and told him that all the jail cases, liquor cases and the like would be disposed of first. Personally I don't believe that the mayor is so anxious for a speedy trial as he would have the people believe he is. He may be brought before the court sooner than he expects. Past experiences have shown that speedy trials have proved detrimental to the people who wanted them."

The district attorney stated that it was very probable that the cases would be called at the incoming session so that they could plead. District Attorney Cox believes that the men who were indicted Wednesday, the news of which he asked Lawrence newspaper men to keep confidential, are entitled to as speedy a trial as the city officials.

APPORTIONMENT BOARD HEAD IS BEFORE COURT

(Continued from page one)

tions secured an admission that the chairman's statement was based on compilations he could not produce and had forgotten.

Near the close of the examination, Mr. Matthews offered for introduction into the record a statement, which he quoted from the court answer of the commissioners, that it had not paid attention to outside consideration, as those of a business, social and political nature.

The case was heard by Judge DeCourcy. In opening, Mr. Matthews, for his client, City Clerk James Donovan, a resident of district 6, addressed the court, stating that the revised apportionment was not in accordance with the constitutional requirements and did injustice to voters in some of the districts.

Walter A. Bule, for the commission as respondents, claimed that the commission had acted in good faith. Judge DeCourcy told him that the burden of proof was on the commission, whereupon Counsel Bule offered to have the commissioners take the stand on the question of good faith.

At 1 p. m. a recess until 2 p. m. was taken, when it was proposed to place other commissioners on the stand.

ARRESTS IN ARSON INQUIRY

Boston police have arrested 14 more men in connection with the arson investigation, making a total of 63 thus far brought into custody. With but one exception the 14 men gave Boston addresses, and the police believe that among them are some of the most important men brought into the case to date.

High Living at Low Cost or How to Get Much for Little.

That's the problem facing many. Just try Sea Moss Farine for a week and see how economical it is. Old fashioned dishes and many new are quickly, easily made and their cheapness will surprise you. Best of all, they taste good. Sea Moss Farine is for many courses, soup to dessert and beverages. For Free Sample address Lyon Man's Co., South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A 25c. package makes 16 quarts.

Sea Moss Farine.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY SEEN IN CALIFORNIA

Leaders of Party Say Mr. Hughes' Views Did Not Meet With Favor on Coast—Women and Progressives a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Democratic campaign in California has been opened by a large and enthusiastic rally in this city, and Democratic managers who are in touch with the situation throughout the state assert that victory for Mr. Wilson is already in sight.

With a total registration of about 1,000,000, a Republican registration of about 450,000, a Democratic registration of about 250,000, and a non-partisan registration of about 300,000, it will be seen that the only hope of the Democracy lies in gaining a large part of the independent vote. This independent vote has heretofore been cast largely for the Progressive party, and Democratic leaders, together with former Progressive leaders who have aligned themselves with the administration forces, are laying themselves out to convince these Progressives that a vote for Mr. Wilson will better express the social, political and economic faith that is in them than a ballot cast for Mr. Hughes.

Without making any prediction as to the final result, it is fair to say that there is considerable evidence to the effect that the assertions of the Democratic managers that they will carry the state, with its 13 electoral votes, for Mr. Wilson in November is based on something more than the usual campaign optimism.

On the street, in the home, and in the working places, wherever it is possible to test the drift of public thought unbiased and uninfluenced by party organization or enthusiasm, there is without doubt a widespread kindly feeling for and confidence in Mr. Wilson. What is rather remarkable about this is the fact that this sentiment exists in spite of, rather than because of, any stimulation from the press, for the influential newspapers of the state are by a large majority Republican. In San Francisco, for example, out of the four principal dailies, three are severe antagonists of the present administration; the other, an independent, progressive paper, being friendly, but not exerting itself in behalf of the President.

The organized agencies working for the reelection of Mr. Wilson in California are threefold: the regular Democratic political organization; the Progressive, Democratic League, which, on the passing of the Progressive party, sought to take back to the Democratic party all of the Democrats that that party had contributed to the formation of the Progressive party; and as many others as might wish to lend their support to Mr. Wilson; and, working with this organization, the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, a strong statewide organization that is taking the lead in the work for the independent vote.

Isidor Jacobs, president of this league, who was one of the founders of the Progressive party in California, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "I find in work among former Progressives and independent voters a veritable landslide for Mr. Wilson. I find Wilson sentiment spontaneously expressing itself in every section of the state."

VICE-PRESIDENT IS NOTIFIED OF RENOMINATION

(Continued from page one)

party has been accomplished," he said, "then to the Democratic party belongs the honor, for what has been written, it has written; what has been done, it has done."

Mr. Marshall referred to the tariff commission clause of the revenue law and the federal reserve act as illustrations of what has been achieved. The real issue of the campaign, he said, is the thought, "can the President of the United States continue to so patiently manage our international affairs as to maintain honorable peace?"

Martin H. Glynn in his speech of notification summed up the results of the administration of Woodrow Wilson, replied to the critics of the present administration and set forth the reasons why he believed Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall should be reelected.

Mr. Glynn described the Wilson administration as one "that in efficiency of service and in responsiveness to popular will has no rival in this country in the last 50 years."

Speech of Mr. Marshall

Puts Pertinent Campaign Questions to Republican Nominee

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The speech of acceptance of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall at the notification ceremonies here yesterday was in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the notification committee,
"Ladies and gentlemen: The years which I spent in the United States Senate have taught me at least humility. I speak not with authority, but rather as an onlooker, with distinct knowledge that under our system of government my personality is of small moment; with no other desire than to voice my loyalty to my party and my admiration for, and confidence in, its leader, with whom we go to success

or failure and to explain briefly why we ought in this campaign to appeal to the average voter who, however loyal he may be to party tradition, feels resting upon his conscience a more compelling duty to the republic.

"By 1912, the highway which was supposed to lead from Republicans to their officials had been narrowed to a squirrel track known only to the initiated. The light of the rank and file was ratification, not consultation. Instead of the Republican party remaining the party of the many, it had become the perquisite of the few. A majority of its members, dissatisfied with the men in charge of it, with the measures enacted by them and the methods of their enactment, as yet unwilling to trust the Democratic party, courageously declared their secession and formed the Progressive party. This movement was organized with as much enthusiasm as any of the crusades and its campaign was waged along campaigning methods. Ignorantly, it trusted its fortunes to a leader, who promised that he would lead at Armageddon but who, alas! deserted at Bull Moose Run. This spiritual and political upheaval resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency.

"More than three years have elapsed. Now the leader of the crusade has turned his back on the Holy Land. As he runs, he cries that the great mission of the Progressive party has been accomplished and that it is now time to turn the country over to the very men he condemned. If the mission of the Progressive party has been accomplished, then to the Democratic party belongs the honor, for what has been written, it has written; what has been done, it has done. Fairness, however, compels the statement that the nomination of Mr. Hughes fulfilled the promise to recall the judiciary. The highway is again to be narrowed to a squirrel track under the control of the same men against whom and whose methods three quarters of the American voters solemnly protested four years ago. If proof be needed, look around you anywhere. If they are not upon the ticket or in control of the party machinery, it is the exception, not the rule.

"The Democratic party is a growing—a progressive party. It proposes that the social and economic justice of the tariff towards the workingman shall have a practical instead of a theoretical test. It waives its ancient vows as to a tariff commission, now that the tariff has been lowered and wealth has been made to bear its fair proportion of the burdens of government, and it proposes to ascertain the real purchasing difference between the wage here and abroad, and to put that difference into the tariff schedule. If needed, which I doubt, and provided that the manufacturer agrees that the difference shall go into the pay envelope and not into dividends. What the Republicans used to fool, we shall use to cheer the heart of labor.

"Who now wants to hear about the banking and currency system of this country? The honest business man no longer doubts that, with good security, his credit will remain indefinitely unimpaired. Who longer denies that government should protect both person and property, and that each should contribute to that end? Who, then, would repeal the income tax amendment, which was 'too broad' to suit the Republican candidate for President when advising the New York Legislature? Who now thinks that it would be better to let the careless or semi-dishonest business man run until he has involved himself in the coils of the criminal law rather than by advice, admonition and reproval from the federal trade commission keep him in the ways of fair and honest business dealing? Who objects that in the exercise of its peace-making power, Congress has seen fit to provide for the erection of powder, armor-plate and nitrate plants rather than to trust this entire business to private patriotism? Who would not have the government engage temporarily in shipping rather than have the country return to the old slavish customs of the sea? Who balks at good roads, rural credits, agricultural education and federal aid for the betterment in every way of men and conditions?

"What, then, is the ground upon which the Republican party bases its hopes of a return to power? Surely not upon anything which it says it would have done or will do. It carefully conceals from the voter any view upon the real issue of the campaign while it seeks, by insinuation to provoke a prejudice against the President. The real issue of this campaign is that thought which goes with the father to his work or business, which engrosses every mother and wife, which sits down with them at every fireside, and that thought is, 'Can the President of the United States continue to so patiently manage our international affairs as to maintain honorable peace?'

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Taft and Root to Speak

They Will Make Tours in Support of Mr. Hughes in October

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former President William H. Taft will take the stump for a series of speeches in support of Charles E. Hughes in October. The speaker's bureau at Republican headquarters is now working out Mr. Taft's itinerary. It is believed he will spend some time in Ohio. Former Senator Elihu Root also will join the Hughes speaking forces in October, swinging through New York state.

Mr. Taft contributed to the Republican campaign literature Thursday a letter to the Hughes National College League, in which he said:

"There are so many reasons why Mr. Wilson should not be continued at the head of the administration that some of the important ones are apt to be forgotten in their multiplicity. It is of the highest importance that in the very critical issues that are to be met in connection with the ending of the war we should have a consistent and intelligible policy of a constructive and courageous nature, and

this cannot be predicated on a continuance of the Democratic administration."

Chairman Wilcox said he had received reports indicating that the Republicans have an excellent chance to carry North Carolina, the home state of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Senator Smoot gave Mr. Wilcox glowing reports from the West.

Plans of President

"Porch Campaign" and Letters His Work for Relection

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The part President Wilson is to take in the campaign for his reelection was discussed here by the President, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Postmaster-General Burleson and Secretary Tamm yesterday.

The plans, it was announced last night, will be put into form at a meeting here Monday of President Wilson, Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Homer S. Cummings head of the speakers' bureau of the national committee.

The President will not begin his "porch campaign" at Shadow Lawn until next week. In the meantime he will write a number of letters to Democratic candidates in doubtful states. Although he has definitely decided to make no speeches away from home except before non-partisan organizations, his political advisers said the President expected to be able to get his views before the country effectively.

Mr. Wilson has decided to avoid personalities as much as possible in the campaign and devote himself strictly to telling of the achievements of his administration and to attacks on the Republican party.

The President has made tentative plans for leaving here next Monday night for St. Louis to address an association of underwriters. His speech on that occasion will be devoted almost entirely to business.

Henry Ford for Mr. Wilson

Republican Peace Advocate to Vote For Democrat

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer and "peace advocate, has announced his decision to support President Wilson for reelection. Mr. Ford has been a Republican. In an interview in San Francisco, made public by the Democratic national committee here, Mr. Ford said:

"Because of the many good things President Wilson has done I think he should be commended and heartily appreciated. Every neighbor you meet will tell you the good things in the administration of President Wilson. I realize keenly that his great neutrality policy during the European war has had the patent successful result of keeping this country at peace. The efforts of the opponents to try and make political capital because of President Wilson's determination not to measure swords with poor deluded Mexico have already ended in distinct failure."

William H. Taft Speaks

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his first campaign utterance, a letter to the Hughes National College League, made public here, William Howard Taft attacked the administration. "It is of the highest importance that in the very critical issues that are to be met in connection with the ending of the war we should have a consistent and intelligible policy, of a constructive and courageous nature," he wrote, "and this cannot be predicated on a continued Democratic administration."

Illinois Primary Results

CHICAGO, Ill.—Latest returns from Wednesday's primary election indicate that Gov. E. F. Dunne's plurality for the Democratic nomination for governor would be \$5,000, and that of Frank O. Lowden on the Republican ticket 100,000. For congressional-at-large the nomination of Medill McCormick by the Republicans was certain.

SPRINGFIELD BANK TO AID FARMERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Commercial Trust Company of Springfield, this city's newest banking institution, has decided to treat farmers just as it does business men. In other words it will loan money without security to any farmer whose credit is good, who is willing to run his farm on modern methods and who satisfies the bank he is a man worthy of trust, says the Republicans. The bank expects to begin its new line of business within a month.

"What we are going to do," said Arthur J. Skinner, president of the trust company, "is just this: We will employ experts in farming methods. These experts will go right out on the farm of a man who wants a loan, and show that man exactly how to handle his dairy cattle to get the greatest returns from them, show him what sort of crop ought to go into every field on the farm and how to handle his crops and his farm products after they have been harvested, and last but by no means least, how to keep a set of farm books."

STATE FIREMEN TO MEET

Members of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association will meet in Gloucester Sept. 20 for their thirty-seventh convention. The meeting will continue for three days. The fire department of Gloucester has arranged for the entertainment of visiting delegates by a visit to the granite quarries at Rockport, a parade of the department and a dinner on Friday closing the convention.

TROOPS NEEDED ON THE BORDER, SAYS GEN. BLISS

He Tells Joint Commission That if Gen. Pershing's Forces Are Withdrawn, Mexican Soldiers Must Replace Them

NEW LONDON, Conn.—If General Pershing's troops are withdrawn from Mexico, Mexican troops must be sent to replace them, General Bliss, assistant United States army chief of staff, told the Mexican commissioners here today at a session aboard the presidential yacht Sylph.

Luis Cabrera, heading the Mexican delegation, replied that personally he believed General Carranza was prepared to send in enough troops to relieve General Pershing's force. But he did not desire to commit the Mexican government, he said, without consulting with the officials at Mexico City.

The whole subject of cooperation in patrolling the border was discussed in its broader aspects.

The idea of a neutral constabulary—a sort of mounted civilian police with broad powers, and the Americans gave some concurrence to this idea.

In general the patrol plan contemplates the inclusion of the zone plan. Under such an arrangement the burden of patrolling the border would be alternate, thus permitting use of fewer American troops than at present. There would also be a reciprocal crossing provision.

Councilor Polk of the state department, who has handled many of the Mexican affairs, including the question of reciprocal crossing is coming to New London en route to Washington after his vacation. Mr. Carranza is understood to have said that this question had not been ratified and Mr. Polk's aid will be enlisted to secure this clause in the agreement.

CARRANZA DECREE OPENS WAY FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Present Administration of Mexico to Be Replaced—Anniversary of Mexican Independence

By the United Press
MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Mexico is about to resume her place among the republics of the western hemisphere after four years of revolutionary disturbances. A decree issued by General Carranza, on the eve of the celebration of the anniversary of Mexican independence, prepares the way for the present de facto government to be replaced by a substantial constitutional government. It is the most important proclamation issued by the first chief since he took up arms against Huerta.

The decree calls for a revision of several articles of the plan of Guadalupe, drawn up on Dec. 12, 1914, and makes provision for the election of members of a national Congress. Another decree will be issued tomorrow calling for the election of a constitutional Congress on Oct. 15. The first session of the new Congress will be held Nov. 20, probably at Coahuacan, a suburb of Mexico City.

The decree issued last night provides that each state and territory shall elect a deputy to Congress and a sub-deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants and an additional deputy if the fraction above 70,000 exceeds two sevenths of that number. Any state or territory not having 70,000 inhabitants is entitled to elect a deputy and sub-deputy also. The eligibility requirements are the same as those provided in the election of 1857. Those who opposed the constitution as government will be ineligible to hold office.

General Carranza will hand the reformed constitution to the assembly to be improved or changed in accordance with the plans outlined by the constitutional party. The national Congress will be in session not more than two months, when it will be dissolved.

After the constitution has been adopted, General Carranza will call for the election of a president.

He will then make a report on the accomplishments of his administration before the newly seated Congress and turn over the executive power to the President-elect. The capital was in gala dress, the preliminary ceremonies preceding the anniversary celebration tomorrow.

BORDER DUTY SAID TO BE INTERESTING

That the border duty of the first regiment of field artillery, Massachusetts national guard, is proving interesting to the guardsmen who are getting much satisfaction out of increasing proficiency in military work, is related in a letter received from a member of this organization. As soon as the regiment established itself and became regulated, the letter says that everything worked smoothly and that so far as is evident every member of the command is contented.

This is the regiment created last spring and consists of six batteries, one each from Boston, Worcester and Lawrence, and three from Salem and the vicinity, the nucleus for which was the old Second Corps Cadets of Salem. The field artillery is the highest branch in the service among the Massachusetts troops and its work is most varied, as it includes the service of the big field guns, with their various kinds of ammunition, and the use and care of horses, besides the regular work of any military organization.

BENEFITS FROM MUNICIPALITIES LEAGUE DESCRIBED

Boston Delegate Returns From the Twentieth Annual Convention in Newark Last Week

Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, secretary of the commissioners of the department of statistics of the city of Boston, who represented Mayor Curley and this municipality at the twentieth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities held last week in Newark, N. J., says the sessions were interesting and instructive. Dr. Hartwell, as representative of Mayor Curley, inherited the mayor's place on the program of exercises and discussed "Municipal Finances," on Thursday afternoon of last week. The league has accomplished a useful purpose in the 20 years of its existence, according to Dr. Hartwell, who attended the convention when the organization was first formed at Columbus, Ohio. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston also was present at the first convention of the league.

Interchange of views, comparison of accomplishments, study of different methods, broadening of ideas through investigation at first hand of the different municipalities visited are the large things accomplished by the various conventions of the league, as Dr. Hartwell sees in perspective the results obtained.

The development of municipal methods, and the larger and broader ideas held by city officials are visible in the gatherings of the delegates to the various conventions of the league. The upward trend of thought, the development of better ideals, the cumulative store of civic plans and methods combine to make these stated gatherings of mayors and officials of benefit to them and as a result of benefit to the communities they represent and serve.

Dr. Hartwell talked with several officials from widely separate municipalities and this was the impression he gathered. They believed that the broadening of viewpoint secured through the interchange of ideas and the ensemble of individual perspective was the really great benefit which the league confers.

The program of the convention, which met last week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was unusually full, according to Dr. Hartwell. There was almost a plethora of papers read and topics discussed. With Thomas Mott Osborne discussing "Prison Reform," Mayor MacVicar of Des Moines, Ia., reviewing the progress made by the development of the commission form of government, Mayor Preston of Baltimore reviewing the changes on "Home Rule for American Cities," a discussion of development of municipalities as indicated by figures by the director of the census of the United States, new observations from the city clerk of Winnipeg, Can., plenty of material was given the delegates for reflection and consideration during the year.

The paper on "Cooperation Between City Officials and Bureau of Municipal Research, or How a Bureau of Municipal Research Operates," by C. E. Dayton, of the bureau of research of Dayton, O., was one of the features of the program which proved, along with the address of Thomas Mott Osborne, of more than usual interest. The Dayton man presented some practical ideas which were of the sort to remain in the thoughts of interested officials.

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge was present at the convention and took an active part in the various discussions and deliberations. He spoke on the program, his topic being "Municipal Government From a Business Man's Standpoint."

PLANS FOR POLICE QUARTERS READY

Some time ago the city council authorized an appropriation of \$15,000 for changing the basement of the old city hall into a temporary station house and policemen's dormitory, until such time as a new station house could be built on the present site of the station No. 2. Plans for remodeling have been prepared under the supervision of public buildings department, and on Sept. 16 and 23 bids will be asked.

The plans show perfect isolation from the rest of the building. The stairway has been eliminated and the interior strengthened by steel and concrete. The main entrance will be on City Hall avenue, opposite the present station house. No architect has been appointed for the permanent station house to be rebuilt upon the present site of police station No. 2 and it may be late in the fall before any definite steps are taken.

CAMP WHITNEY TO BE ABANDONED

Camp Whitney, the mobilization camp of the Massachusetts national guard, is to be abandoned tomorrow, after serving the state troops for nearly three months. The last of the recruit companies has been sent to the border and today the officers of the sixth regiment will be mustered out of service and the coast artillery troops will leave tomorrow for the Boston forts. Recruiting will be continued, Col. B. B. Buck, U. S. A., maintaining headquarters at the South armory.

Additional subscriptions aggregating \$229.50 have been acknowledged by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, bringing the total fund for relief of militiamen's dependents up to \$75,990.50. Two new applications for assistance were received by the association yesterday.

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LABOR ISSUES ARE RAISED BY TWO CANDIDATES

Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination Opponents Continue Their Campaign for Primaries

Labor questions were given particular emphasis in the speeches of the two candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination during their campaign tours yesterday. Frederick W. Mansfield stated repeatedly that labor questions were to be the dominant issue in the state campaign and his opponent, Gen. Charles H. Cole, conceded that the "question of labor had become very prominent in the primary campaign."

Mr. Mansfield arraigned Charles E. Hughes for his opposition to the policy of President Wilson on the eight-hour railroad bill at open-air speeches in Danvers, Peabody, Salem and Lynn. Besides references to his record in aid of workmen and employees, General Cole yesterday charged Republican leaders with attempting to defeat him in his effort to get the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He claimed that these Republican leaders believed that to be the stronger of the two aspirants for the Democratic nomination and hence the more formidable opponent for Governor McCall to face at the election.

General Cole devoted most of the day to a tour of Essex county.

Roger Sherman Hoar, former state senator and assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, has announced that he will be a candidate for Congress in the fifth district, now represented by John Jacob Rogers of Lowell.

In a public announcement of his candidacy, Mr. Hoar says in part: "I believe that, as a farmer, I understand the farming needs of this district. With a 100 per cent pure labor record in the Senate, I claim to understand the needs of the workers. And as a lawyer I have the training to secure the fulfillment of these needs."

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS LOSE

In the probate court yesterday Judge Grant authorized the executors of the \$900,000 estate of Frank Wood of Dorchester to deduct 3.6 per cent from each of certain public bequests to recoup the estate for an inheritance tax paid to the state of New Jersey, where the testator held \$599,135 in stock. In this state charitable institutions are non-taxable, but in New Jersey they are taxable through an inheritance tax.

LAWRENCE BUILDS FOR OUTSIDE FIRMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence Development Corporation has voted to erect a four-story commercial and manufacturing building at a cost of \$60,000. A committee of five members was appointed to arrange for the leasing of floor space. When 30 per cent of the space has been rented, work on the construction will begin. The development corporation comprises many of Lawrence's prominent business men. Its purpose is to provide suitable factory or commercial property accommodations for firms desiring to locate here. Over \$30,000 was subscribed three years ago when the organization was formed, and the completed new building is its first project.

AVIATION FOR GUARDSMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to the Aero Club of America, Maj.-Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the militia bureau of the war department, declares that national guardsmen may now receive training as aviators at army aviation schools. Many national guardsmen have sent their names to the club as candidates for the army aviation service and aerial reserve corps.



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News of the Art Galleries and Reviews of Exhibitions

TORONTO SHOW IS DOMINATED BY LANDSCAPES

Canadian National Exhibition Includes Much Work by Artists Learning Direct From Nature

SECOND NOTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—It will be noted that in the galleries devoted to native art at the Canadian national exhibition, landscape predominates. This is scarcely to be wondered at in a country where academic training in art is not easily obtained, and where budding genius is naturally stirred by the familiar sights of forest, stream and prairie.

Thanks to our friends of the ultra-modern school it seems as though academic training might soon become quite unnecessary. Inspired approximations of the human figure in which the fervid visions of the artist are portrayed with a blisful disregard for proportion, structure, anatomy or standard of any kind are not only tolerated but positively sought for by dealer and connoisseur and championed by literary supporters, who—oddly enough—express their sympathetic admiration in "good set terms" conforming to all the laws of linguistic convention.

The first gallery of the Fine Arts building contains about two thirds of the Canadian pictures. The remainder are in the Applied Arts building. The largest work is a nude by Suzor-Côté, entitled "Forest Melodies." In point of color it may be said that its truthfulness depends on the spectator's concept of the color of trees, grass, etc., under conditions of diluted moonlight or semi-obscurity. But the design is of course the deciding factor in a picture which must necessarily be a kind of monochrome; and while the placing of the almost colossal figure is well enough, a degree of uncertainty as to what the solitary, stooping form is doing remains in the mind of the spectator. A vibrating and atmospheric quality in the brushwork gives a certain charm to the surface.

The center of the opposite wall is occupied by Maurice Cullen's admirable "The End of Day." Far out on the St. Lawrence a long train of sleighs is seen.

The operations of the workmen have left a big pool in the foreground, in which is reflected one of the passing teams. Large, simple and impressive, this picture is an example of the power which is felt in all truthful and sincere utterances in poetic art whether pictorial or literary.

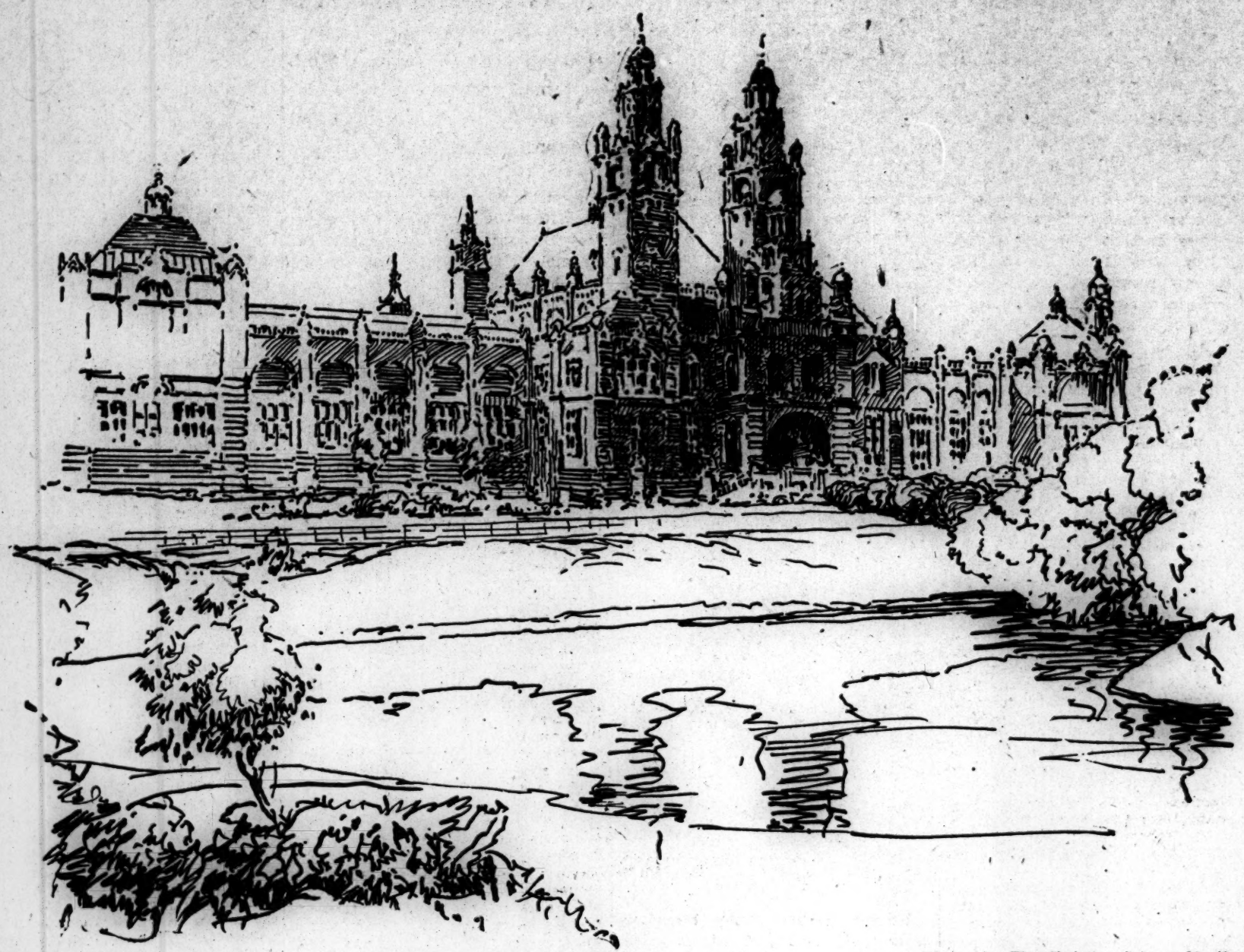
The president of the Royal Canadian Academy, William Brymner, C. M. G., sends "Midday, Le Cours Maritimes," and "The Trinket," the former a quiet, unobtrusive but pleasing little landscape, the latter an engaging maiden, whose face and form—and notably her hands—are deftly painted. "Vanguards of the Coast," by Robert Gagen, is a virile presentation of a stirring scene on the coast of Maine, and is handled with a firm comprehension of the structures of rocks and the more elusive but equally organic forms of waves. In color and freedom style it perhaps surpasses his former work. The two winter scenes by Clarence Gagnon are quite up to his high level; and the same may be said of "The Afterglow" and "Stream in Manitoba," by W. J. Phillips, who shows work of a reflectively imaginative kind—without robustness, brilliancy or aggression—but possessing a kind of brooding tenderness which promises interesting developments.

Ivan Neilson's "Dawn, Grand Lac Helene," had some Whistlerian qualities of tonality and breadth which remove it from the school of landscape whose success lies in the faithfulness of its topography. Miss Mabel May's "Knitting" tempts one to repeat words of praise that have already appeared in these columns. The semi-nude "Color Harmony" by John Russell is a quite successful, frank, freely painted, youthful figure, done with great economy of stroke and consequently having an impression of freshness and vivacity. Homer Watson, sober and traditional, translating into terms of Constable the rather intractable landscape of Canada, gives one, in his "October Day," a definite sense of atmospheric conditions but an uncertain sense as to locality.

Charles Simpson's "From the Heights of Levis" is spacious and atmospheric. A silvery luminousness pervades the scene; and the quality vagueness is conveyed by a means which is the reverse of vague; just as Turner, with great positiveness of technical method, limned with convincing fidelity and astounding originality facts about nature seen under the veil of atmospheric mystery. "The Gully" and "Hillside," by A. D. Rosaire, are large in concept, broad in handling and refreshing in their gradations of gray.

"On the Hillside," by Herbert Palmer, in which a group of grazing sheep is represented moving—and they appear to move—obliquely away from the spectator, is energetically painted; a fine sense of rotundity is given to the plump sheep in spite of a condition of lighting which necessitated a sort of outline of light blue reflected from the upper sky. "The Concrete Bridge," by O. Leduc, is a subject which is not, to the superficial observer, a poetic one; but thanks to the artistic vision, we have a picture which is conceived with unusual poetic intensity and painted with adequate, but not obtrusive skill. And as much may be said of J. E. H. Macdonald's "Laurinville Village, October," where the reposefulness of a French Canadian valley in late afternoon sunlight is charmingly conveyed.

C. W. Jefferys' "Willow Creek, May," is a simple theme treated with ten-



Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Glasgow, Scotland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO'S ART MUSEUM TO SEND SHOW EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The announcement has been made that for the first time in the history of California art the work of California artists will be taken on tour and exhibited in the best galleries of the East. The Panama-Pacific exposition did much to call the attention of the country to the art of this region, and it was in connection with a tour of the director of the new San Francisco Museum of Fine Arts, that the arrangement for the exhibition of California pictures in the East was made.

Nilsen J. Laurvik, director of the San Francisco museum, who has just returned from a visit to eastern centers for the purpose of securing exhibitions for his institution, has announced that the work of 27 artists who have pictures in the exhibition of California artists now on view in the San Francisco museum, has been selected for the eastern tour and will be shown in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City and probably in New York, Washington, Minneapolis and other cities.

In addition to the California works, Mr. Laurvik will also send East two of the most noteworthy collections of the present exhibition now being shown in the San Francisco museum, namely, the Hungarian exhibit and the paintings of Akel Galen Kalela.

Among the collections that will be brought here from the east is an exhibit of Negro art by Negroes of the Congo Free State and northeastern Africa, which has never been shown in this country. Other collections soon to come to the San Francisco museum include paintings and lithographs by the French artist Toulouse-Lautrec, which have never been shown in America. The collection of handcraft and works of applied art to be shown in the galleries of the National Art Club in New York next December by the National Society of Craftsmen, will be brought here early in the year. John Marin, who was represented by an excellent collection at the exposition, will send several water colors and etchings; and there will be a collection of paintings and drawings by Walkowitz, included in which will be studies of Isadora Duncan, the California dancer.

There will also be a complete collection of the bronzes of Louis Potter, whose sculptures of the Eskimo Indians are regarded as of artistic and ethnological value; and a collection of decorative screens and murals by Robert W. Chandler.

Among gifts made to the San Francisco museum through Mr. Laurvik on his recent trip were a catalogue résumé of Whistler's etchings and lithographs, now out of print and rare, given by Howard Mansfield; a lithograph by Cézanne, the French painter, a John Marin water color; a drawing by Walkowitz, and a collection of small bronzes by a leading modern sculptor.

Two exhibitions a year are now planned by the San Francisco Museum of Fine Arts. Admission to one of them will be by jury and the other will be an open exhibition. The average attendance at the museum is now 400 or 500 week days and about 1500 on Sundays.

Some of the pictures at the local galleries are water color, charcoal and pastel pieces by F. Hopkinson Smith,

the subjects being scenes in England, Belgium, Italy and France, at Paul Elder's; a foreign scene of Armin C. Hansen's at Helgesen's; two new Arizona scenes by Maynard Dixon, at Schussler's; and landscapes by Granville Redmond at Schussler's, Helgesen's and Rabjohn-Morcom's.

CLEVELAND MUSEUM ATTENDANCE LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Director Frederick Allen Whiting and Curator J. Arthur MacLean of the Cleveland Museum of Art have recently returned from a visit to Boston and the New England coast with interesting plans for the fall and winter season.

The museum was opened to the public on June 6 and at the expiration of the first three months, on Sept. 4, more than 156,000 persons had passed through the turnstiles of the big marble building. On the Sunday previous to Labor day, there were 8150 admissions to the loan exhibition with which the museum opened. This collection will remain in place only until Sept. 20. One of the succeeding features arranged is an exhibit of work by the Guild of Boston Artists. That the new museum has already taken a firm foothold in Cleveland is indicated by the attendance figures. The attendance, averaging almost 2300 a day, rose to 11,000, 13,000 and over 17,000 per Sunday during the first 50 days.

While the inaugural loan exhibit is to be closed on Sept. 20, a systematic effort is being made now by the trustees of the museum to secure many of the articles that might be purchased from this collection.

One feature of the architectural construction, the work of Messrs. Hubbell & Benes of this city, is the inclosed Italian garden court, which forms the western wing on the main story plan of the new building, a restful space provided under glass and hence available at all seasons.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Special exhibition of Japanese No-dance costumes; early Italian engravings; important collections of Egyptian and classical art, including Greek, Roman, and Egyptian bronzes, coins and vases. Foremost collection outside Japan of Chinese and Japanese art. European and American paintings, tapestries, pottery, porcelain, etc.; display of "star impressions" of famous plates, special loan exhibit of notable etchings, Millet's drawings, special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent. Open daily from 9 to 4:30, Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free. The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock.

Bigelow and Kennard gallery, West street—Paintings by French artists. Brooks Reed's gallery, 19 Arlington street—Paintings by modernists and miscellaneous works. Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 545 Boylston street—Old engravings and miscellaneous pictures. Copley gallery, 108 Newbury street—Small works by several artists.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Miscellaneous small paintings by American artists. Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broad and Cambridge streets, Cambridge—Permanent collection of early Italian paintings; display of prints; special exhibit of drawings by Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Botticelli, Dürer, Tintoretto and other masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection; special exhibit of Dutch masters. Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street—General show by members. R. C. and W. M. Yoon gallery, 326 Boylston street—Old and water colors by modern Dutch and American artists.

SPANISH WORKS IN GALLERY AT BUENOS AIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Of chief importance in a collection of pictures by Spanish artists, exhibited at the Witcomb galleries, is "The Two Paths," by Julio Romero de Torres, which is taking its turn of criticism here after having passed under appraisal in Madrid and Munich. It is a moral allegory, with a young woman as its principal figure, and with conventional types of good and bad women as subordinate figures. The composition is executed somewhat after the old-school artists, having a landscape, indefinitely drawn, in imitation of primitive paintings as a background. The one who is shown as making her choice between two lives is at the same time a Spanish woman of the present, realistically portrayed, and a woman of all time, characterized without regard to nationality.

Anglada is one of the painters of modern tendencies represented in the collection, having two works which exploit jeweled and enameled effects of color. Anselmo M. Nieto is represented by a portrait of Tortola Valencia, which displays strong drawing and a sober use of tones. Martinez Cubells is represented by marine studies. José Mongrell, Roman Ribera, Sanchez Barbudo and Eugenio Hermoso also have pictures on the walls.

ST. LOUIS ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Artists from all sections of the United States are represented in the collection of more than 150 canvases in the eleventh annual exhibition of selected paintings by American artists, which opened recently in the City Art Museum in Forest Park. A number of the paintings were chosen from the winter exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, New York, and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Other pictures were invited from the studios of the artists and, from various private and public galleries.

Among the canvases are "Pastoral" and "Landscape with Architecture," by Etienne Caser; "The Fox Hunter," by Frank W. Benson; "Overlooking Point Pleasant," by Edward W. Redfield; "Sunshine of Morning," by Gardner Symons; "The Squatter's Cabin," by Ernest Lawson; "January Morning," by John F. Carlson; "The Citadel," by Elliot Torrey; "A Blow From the Northwest," by Guy C. Wiggins; "Over the Hill," by Charles H. Davis; "Dance of the Hours," Louis F. Berniker; "Landscape with Figures," by Fred G. Carpenter; "Spring," and "Winter" (two canvases) by Joseph E. T. Pearson, Jr.; "A Town in France," and "The East Window" (two canvases), by Childe Hassam; "The Gay Bridge" and "West Shore Terminal" (two canvases), by Leon Knoll; "The Little Canadiane," by Douglas Volk.

Among the St. Louis artists represented are Tom P. Barnett, "Misty Morning, Winter," and "The Approach Storm"; Paul F. Berdanier, "The Pool"; Charles Franklin Galt, "Girl in Brown"; Frank B. Nuderscher, "Arcadia," and Edmund H. Wuerpel, "Over Mantel Decoration, Autumn."

GUILD OF BOSTON ARTISTS

The third season of the Guild of Boston Artists is to open Nov. 6 with the first of the fortnightly shows by individual members. The gallery director states that the guild's traveling show is attracting much attention in cities of the middle West.

SCOTTISH KINGS' PORTRAITS ADORN GLASGOW GALLERY

Seven Rembrandts and Whistler's "Carlyle" Among Treasures of Kelvingrove Art Museum

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

GLASGOW, Scotland.—An Englishman may be allowed to assert that Glasgow is the most unattractive city in Scotland. Civically it is powerful and progressive; commercially it is world-famous; but aesthetically it is uninviting. Immense compensations it has, however, in the tours that may be made from Glasgow as a center through the western Highlands. Between breakfast and dinner one may steam from end to end of Loch Lomond, roam over the steep, steep sides of Ben Lomond, cross Loch Katrine, view the romantic sites of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," drive through the Trochassars and pick out the path round Ben Ledi along which the clansmen sped with the fiery cross.

All this may be done in a day, but the visitor who spends 12 hours in Glasgow proper may seek in vain for an imposing thoroughfare, or an attractive building. Not until he leaves Auchiehall street behind him and approaches Kelvingrove park where the art galleries stand in picturesque isolation, with other noble buildings crowning the neighboring hills, does the visitor realize that it is in the Kelvingrove district, westward of the city, that Glasgow is showing herself worthy of her eminence in the commercial world.

The Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum was opened in 1902. But the interest of the corporation of Glasgow in art goes back for 300 years. No one can deny the claim of this great city to have been the earliest patron of art among the municipalities. Had she continued as she was doing in 1670, Glasgow would have had the finest collection in the kingdom. In 1670 the council ordered full-length portraits of Charles I. and Charles II.

Sir Peter Leys was chosen as the artist to paint Charles II., and the price he was paid for this work was £25. It was ordered to be "hung in the Council House with the rest now there." The only one of "the rest" which can now be traced is the portrait of King James, painted in 1618, which the corporation still possesses, but there is no record stating how this work was acquired. The portrait of each subsequent monarch was obtained till the series came to an end with the likeness of George III., painted by Allan Ramsay in 1764.

These historic portraits, after having been removed from building to building, regarded by successive corporations as rather a troublesome possession, have now found a permanent home in the Kelvingrove Art Gallery. They adorn the walls of the handsome gallery overlooking the sculpture hall which is arranged on the ground floor, and in their possession Glasgow justly claims an art asset which is unique.

Like most corporation art galleries the Glasgow collection has grown chiefly through the munificence of donors, who have bequeathed their collections to the city. The chief purchase of recent years was the portrait of Carlyle by Whistler. He sits in a chair against a bare wall, his hat and cloak perched on his knee, his head and body balanced by two pictures hanging one above the other on the wall. It is a beautiful picture, one of Whistler's best, a worthy pendant to his portrait of a mother, now in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris.

Whistler was more concerned with producing a reserved and sensitive work of art than in presenting a likeness of a very vivid personality. There is justice in the criticism that this work is rather a decorative arrangement in blacks and grays than a portrait of the rugged and tempestuous Sage of Chelsea. But it is one of the finest modern works of art, and a few years ago anybody might have acquired it for £200 or £300. How blind the official world is about its great men. Many can remember the severe and prolonged effort made by a Jew who knew "to persuade the Glasgow corporation to purchase this masterpiece, and how success only crowned their efforts after prolonged press campaign. The portrait of Carlyle was first exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery in London in 1877.

The Glasgow collection possesses no fewer than seven examples of Rembrandt, the most notable being "A Man in Armor," a splendid golden vision of quiescent heroism. This outstanding work, painted in 1658, was once in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The collection is especially rich in Dutch landscapes, and in examples of the Barbizon school, and it is fortunate in owning one of the best Richard Wilsons in the world, that luminous study in mass and tone called "The Convent."

The efforts of the authorities during recent years in acquiring works from current exhibitions have not been happy. There is no Sargent, no John, no Orpen, and the younger school might not exist so far as Glasgow is concerned. There are two or three fair examples by Millais, and a characteristic Burne-Jones "Dance: or the Tower of Brass." The pitfall, into which the picture-purchasing authorities too often tumble, is local patriotism. Glasgow would rather buy a picture by a Scotman than by anybody else, and the result is a number of Scottish pictures which do not deserve a place on the walls of a national collection. Let the authorities, by all means, purchase pictures by Scotsmen, but only on the condition that they are better than works by other painters in Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

Collection of Paintings in Public Library Is Often Overlooked, Yet Contains Some Rarities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the four principal collections of paintings permanently accessible to the people in New York covers the walls of two spacious galleries on the top floor of the public library. The really live exhibits in these galleries, latterly, are the cases occupying the floor space, and given over to the current displays conducted by the print department. Of the many visitors who come to view these prints, the great majority have only a passing, impersonal glance to bestow on the seemingly endless rows and panels of paintings beyond—a sort of vague background, broken at intervals by shadowy gulf-like alcoves in which lurk still other paintings, together with dusty tomes on serried shelves, and the weird stock of a typical antique shop or provincial museum, including Japanese bronzes, jade and ivory carvings, mineral specimens, snuff boxes, and views of the forum of Rome in mosaic.

Yet these are none other than the historic Lenox and Stuart collections of paintings and art objects, merged into the domain of the New York public library when that majestic structure rose from the amalgamation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations. Less than a generation ago, when the old Lenox library stood on the upper Fifth avenue site now occupied by the feudal Florentine palace of Mr. Frick, there used to be deep rumblings of discontent from the vox populi because of the fabulous treasures of art immured there under mildly restrictive conditions, like a captive princess in a donjon-keep. Now all barriers have been thrown down—and the princess is forgotten.

Yet here are 300 paintings of uniformly high quality, including scores of historic portraits and scenes, the representative work of the world's leading masters in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries especially. Gainsborough, Reynolds, Raeburn, Constable, Turner, Wilkie and Morland are represented by splendid canvases of unassailable pedigree. Our own portraitists of the colonial and revolutionary periods are here—Copley, Stuart, Jarvis, Trumbull, Peale and the Englishman, R. E. Pine, who had a Philadelphia career. Then there is a middle nineteenth century showing of unique interest, taking in as it does S. F. B. Morse, Albert Bierstadt, Eastman Johnson, Frederick E. Church, Daniel Huntington, E. Leutze, and the chief luminaries of the Hudson River school, including Cole, Durand, Inness, McEntee, Gifford, Kensett, Casilear, Whittredge, the Harts, Cropsey, Sonntag, Richards and Weir (J. F.). Landseer, Troyon and Rosa Bonheur are among the animal painters. Corot and Diaz in the Barbizon group, and Seignac stands alone as a forerunner of modern impressionism. Horace Vernet, Adolph Schreyer, Paul Delaroché, W. A. Bouguereau, Meissonier, Gérôme, Detaille, Knaus and Madrazo are a few more names, with the right sort of pictures to back them up. And there is at least one old master of distinction and suave beauty—a "Tobit and the Angel," attributed, not at all unreasonably to Andrea del Sarto.

Two pictures, like the two head-lamps of an automobile in a dusky park, attract and hold your attention immediately on entering the "general" salon, in which the chief pictures are hung. These are the two Turners—"Staffs, Fingals' Cave," and "A Scene on the French Coast, with an English Ship-of-war Stranded." Both are marines, with flaming sunsets and vast sweeps of arid sky, curtailed in portentous rolling vapors—more stirring by Turner's vague theme than any of the Metropolitan's Turners, or the lent Morgan one, and in a way comparable to the melodramatic splendors of the "Slave Ship" of the Boston museum.

As an offset to this sensation, one turns presently to the great full-length Reynolds, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1790, depicting Mrs. Billington as Saint Cecilia, with a celestial choir of angels fluttering around. Another of Sir Joshua's consummate portraits here is the more worldly and quite irresistible half-length of "Miss Kitty Fisher, with Doves."

Copley, with his patrician "Portrait of Lady Frances Wentworth," is close at hand; and he stands the comparison pretty well, considering. Here, undoubtedly, we have Copley at his best—and how good that best is, Charles Caffin acknowledges freely in his "Story of American Painting," when he says that, despite a metallic hardness in textures and drawing, "Copley's art has so much of the distinction of Van Dyck's that one hazards a belief it might have approached it very closely in degree of distinction also, had his early opportunities been as favorable."

Another American portrait in the "general room" must be signaled, no matter what else be momentarily neglected, and that is the "Marquis de Lafayette" by Samuel P. B. Morse. It was painted from life, in Washington, in 1825, when the future inventor of the electric telegraph was 24 years of age, and just coming into honor and profit as an artist. That he had not missed his vocation, this head alone would amply prove; for it is broadly yet brilliantly projected, rich yet reserved in color, full of character and verve, expressed in a virtuosity of brushwork modern enough to do any painter proud—up to the era of Sargent.

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HARVARD TENNIS TEAM EXPECTED TO KEEP TITLES

Singles Championship Already Won and Strong Doubles Combinations Are Left in Intercollegiate Meet at Merion

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the singles title already won and two strong doubles teams left in the semi-final round of that section of play, Harvard University is expected to retain its singles and doubles championship titles of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford. The final round of the singles is scheduled to take place this afternoon when G. C. Caner of Harvard meets J. S. Pfaffman, also of Harvard. Caner is a decided favorite to win the title captured in 1915 by R. N. Williams, 2d, Harvard.

In the doubles section G. C. Caner and Richard Harte of Harvard, are scheduled to meet E. A. Warren and E. R. McCormick of the University of Southern California in one half of the semi-final round, while J. S. Pfaffman and W. P. Whitehouse of Harvard, meet Riker and Holt of Cornell in the other match, the winning teams coming together for the title tomorrow.

Caner won his way to the final round of the singles Thursday by defeating J. H. Weber, captain of the Yale varsity team, in the semi-final round in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1. Caner is a son of the donor of the cup which bears his name and he had an easy time in his match with Weber. His forehand drives and side-line passing were entirely too accurate and steady for the Yale player.

Pfaffman won his way to the final round by defeating E. A. Warren of the University of Southern California in a thrilling contest in the other singles semi-final match. The Pacific coast star took the first set, 7-5, but fell off visibly in the second and was beaten 6-4. Pfaffman grew stronger as the match progressed and won out by taking the last two sets, 6-3, 6-2.

The Harvard man came up to the net whenever he could get his return on Warren's backhand and would then slash the latter's return to an unguarded corner of the court. Warren appeared unable to control his backhand and repeatedly sent back easy returns for Pfaffman to kill.

In the doubles Caner and Harte defeated Hopkins and Ball of Yale, 6-4, 6-2, in the second round, while J. S. Pfaffman and W. P. Whitehouse eliminated Edwards and Rowland, University of Pennsylvania, 7-5, 6-3, 6-8. Harvard already has won five points on the H. K. Caner challenge cup and a victory in the doubles will give the Crimson permanent possession of the trophy. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Semi-final Round
G. C. Caner, Harvard, defeated J. H. Weber, Yale, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.
J. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated E. A. Warren, University of Southern California, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

DOUBLES
Whitehouse and Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated Rowland and Edwards, Pennsylvania, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.
Warren and McCormick, Southern California, defeated Blair and Holt, Cornell, 6-4, 6-2.

Caner and Harte, Harvard, defeated Hopkins and Ball, Yale, 6-4, 6-2.
Rigler and Knox, Princeton, defeated Lyon and Larson, Dartmouth, 6-3, 6-4.

Sidney Thayer, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected president of the association Thursday.

MATCH PLAY IN EKWANOK CLUB TOURNEY TODAY

MANCHESTER, Vt.—First and second rounds of match play are scheduled for today in the annual Equinox cup golf tournament over the course of the Ekwano Country Club, following the qualifying round of Thursday. M. R. Marston of Baltusrol and R. D. Pierce of Brae-Burn were tied at 77 for the low score medal. Marston was both erratic and brilliant and finished with a 3 on the 408-yard eighteenth hole, while Pierce was consistent throughout the round.

R. M. Lewis of Ridgefield finished with a succession of six 4s for a total of 79. Paul Hunter of Middletown was a stroke better. There were 100 in the field and the first division broke in a tie at 89. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION FOR EQUINOX CUP
M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 77
R. D. Pierce, Brae-Burn, 77
Paul Hunter, Middletown, 78
R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 79
H. Wentworth, New Bedford, 79
W. H. Gardner, Pine Valley, 80
J. D. Cady, Rock Island, 81
Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 82
W. I. Howland, Chicago, 83
P. Rothwell, Hartford, 83
W. G. Knight, Baltimore, 84
W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwano, 87
M. W. Littleton, Garden City, 88
G. E. Morse, Rutland, 88
A. Gregory, Albany, 89
H. L. Phillips, Arcola, 89

BRITANNIA WINS TROPHY
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—In the sail-off for the Corinthian Yacht Club cup in the midsummer series the Britannia owned by Commodore E. B. Wheelock defeated the Nutmeg III, owned by A. C. Jones, Thursday over the course off this port. The race was sailed under reef. The Britannia covered the course in 2h. 4m. The Nutmeg did not finish.

PRINCETON AND YALE TO MEET IN SEMI-FINALS

Harvard Will Also Face Cornell in Team Section of Intercollegiate Golf Association Tourney

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Yale meets Princeton and Harvard faces Cornell today in the semi-final round of the team section of the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Golf Association on the links of the Oakmont Country Club, and the two winners will meet in the final round for the title won in 1915 by Yale.

The match between Yale and Princeton should be the feature today as both the Elis and Tigers are represented by strong teams, Yale having F. R. Blossom, the present intercollegiate individual champion, as a member of its team, while Princeton has D. C. Corkran of Baltimore, semi-finalist in the recent United States amateur championship tournament at Haverford.

Yale won its place in the semi-finals by defeating the University of Pennsylvania in the opening round Thursday rather easily and Harvard also had an easy time defeating Williams. The surprise of the day was the victory secured by Cornell over the University of Illinois, the Cornellians winning by 5 to 4.

FOUR-BALL MATCH
F. R. Blossom and Dwight Armstrong, Yale, defeated Howard Walton and Edward Stevens, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.
Robert Markwell and Thomas Davis, Yale, defeated Meredith Jack and Tris Collett, Pennsylvania, 2 up.
Dewitt Balch and Roswell Fuller, Yale, defeated Alex Hayburn and James Wallace, Pennsylvania, 3 and 1.
John Sewitt and Glen Cole, Cornell, defeated John Simpson and Charles Weems, Illinois, 1 up.

Joseph McDonald and Harold White, Illinois, defeated E. B. Cook and J. R. MacBride, Cornell, 1 up.
H. J. Bradley and M. J. Loeb, Cornell, defeated D. Burman and Husted Meyer, Illinois, 4 and 2.
F. I. Amory and Lawrence Canan, Harvard, defeated Franklin Morse and Hart Pearson, Williams, 2 and 1.

James Hubbell and J. I. Wyde, Harvard, defeated Andre Pearson and Charles Scott, Williams, 2 and 1.
H. Hutchins and Austin Plagg, Harvard, defeated Henry Jones and Latham Coleman, Williams, 1 up.

SINGLES
Blossom, Yale, defeated Walton, Pennsylvania, 2 up; Stephens, Pennsylvania, defeated Armstrong, Yale, 1 up, 19 holes; Mudge, Yale, defeated Jack, Pennsylvania, 0 and 0; Balch, Yale, defeated Collett, Pennsylvania, 1 up; Fuller, Yale, defeated Wallace, Pennsylvania, 2 and 1; Heburn, Pennsylvania, defeated Davis, Yale, 1 up, 19 holes. Grand total, Yale 7, Pennsylvania 2.

Weems, Illinois, defeated De Witt, Cornell, 1 up, 21 holes; McDonald, Illinois, defeated Cole, Cornell, 2 and 1; Simpson, Illinois, defeated Cook, Cornell, 2 and 1; MacBride, Cornell, defeated White, Illinois, 1 up; Bradley, Cornell, defeated Meyer, Illinois, 4 and 2; Loeb, Cornell, defeated Meyer, Illinois, 3 and 2. Grand total, Cornell 5, Illinois 4.

Canan, Harvard, defeated Coleman, Williams, 4 and 2; Hubbell, Harvard, defeated Scott, Williams, 5 and 4; Fessenden, Williams, defeated Amory, Harvard, 6 and 5; Lombard, Harvard, defeated Pearson, Williams, 5 and 4; Wyde, Harvard, defeated Morse, Williams, 4 and 2; Jones, Williams, defeated Hutchins, Harvard 2 and 1. Grand total, Harvard 7, Williams 2.

TRI-STATE LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY NEARING FINALS

CINCINNATI, O.—Only one semi-final match was played in the women's doubles in the tri-state lawn tennis tourney Thursday, but there were several matches in the men's doubles. In the women's doubles Miss Margaret Davis of St. Paul and Miss Marjorie Hires of Kansas City eliminated two Cincinnati women and went into the final round.

Ellis Fottrell and Roland Roberts of San Francisco went into the semi-finals in the men's doubles by disposing of Mitchell and Forchheimer, a local team. The westerners captured the first set, 6-2, but lost the second set, 5-7, after it had gone to deuce. They won the third set, 9-7, but only after 16 games had been played. At this stage Mitchell and Forchheimer defaulted the match.

Krusling and Janowitz of Cincinnati entered the third round of the men's doubles by defeating Le Blond and Le Blond, also of Cincinnati, but were eliminated shortly after by another Cincinnati pair, Holden and Emerson.

TRIVERS BEATS EVANS IN MATCH
NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. D. Travers, with a card of 72, defeated Charles Evans, Jr., national open and amateur champion, in a four-ball golf match at the Wykagyl links Thursday. Fully 2000 persons crowded around the first tee to see Evans in action.

Evans had J. G. Anderson, the Siwanoy runnerup in two national tournaments, for a partner, and T. G. Bermingham of the home club teamed up with Travers. The last named pair, with a best ball of 68, defeated Evans and Anderson 2 and 1.

TWO RECRUITS FOR BROOKLYN
MONTREAL, Que.—Leon Cadore, pitcher, and Roy Smythe, infielder, of the Montreal International league club, have signed contracts with the Brooklyn Nationals. It was announced here Thursday. They will join the major league after the close of the International league season.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Vernon 7, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 6, Salt Lake 5.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.

HEAVY DRAFT BY MAJOR LEAGUES MADE THIS YEAR

CINCINNATI, O.—This year's draft of minor league players by major league clubs will be one of the heaviest ever known, according to information given out today by John Bruce, secretary of the national commission, while the drafting session was being delayed, pending the arrival from New York of President J. K. Tener of the National league. Bruce said there was a total of about 125 drafts made by the big league teams. This is much larger than last year. Every club in the two major leagues with the exception of the championship clubs will draft one or more players. Neither the Boston Americans or Philadelphia Nationals, who met in the last world's series, filed a draft.

The Philadelphia Americans, who this year finish the worst last of any team in recent years, filed the heaviest drafting list. Connie Mack has applications in to draft 26 players.

Among those attending are: Connie Mack and Ira Thomas, Philadelphia Athletics; Robert McRoy, Cleveland; Louis Heilbrunner, former central league president; Manager Carlton Molesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; William Essick, Grand Rapids; O. H. Wathen, Louisville; A. F. Timme, Milwaukee; Robert Quinn, Columbus; Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Braves; B. B. Johnson, American League president; Harry Grabner, Chicago White Sox; President C. H. Weeghman, Chicago Cubs; President F. J. Navin, Detroit Americans; Captain T. L. Huston and Secretary Sparrow, New York Americans; and T. H. Chivington, president of the American Association.

Several scouts were also present, the list including Robert Gilks of New York, Captain Neal of Pittsburgh, Charley Doyle of St. Louis Americans, Tom O'Hara of the Chicago Cubs, and Mike Kahoe of the Boston Braves.

The second squad had a long talk by Coach R. O. Guild in the locker building, and did not come out for practice until nearly noon. Conditions at that time made outside work unsatisfactory, so the men worked in the covered baseball cage. No scrimmaging will be given the second squad before Tuesday, and the work this morning was not of a very hard nature, signal drills taking most of the time.

It was reported at the field that Murray Taylor '18, a quarterback, who is with the New York national guard on the Mexican border will soon join the squad. Taylor, who is a commissioned officer, telegraphed the Harvard athletic authorities that he expects to leave the border today or tomorrow.

Before the afternoon practice Thursday Field Coach L. H. Leary announced the names of the players who were to make up the first squad at the start of the season. This squad is made up of 42 players, and all but four of them have been working out during the practice of the week. The four men who have not yet reported, but are placed on the first, are expected to make the first eleven this fall, three of them having won their varsity letters last fall. They are: Richard Harte, end, who is playing in the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament at Haverford, Pa.; G. C. Caner '17, candidate for tackle, who is also playing in the tennis tourney; Moseley Taylor '18, substitute guard and center last year, and C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, substitute end last fall. All of these men are expected to report by Monday next.

Following the selecting of the second eleven, Douglas Campbell '17 was elected captain of that squad for the fall. He is also a member of the varsity gymnastic team and plays end on the eleven.

After the division of the entire squad Thursday afternoon, the second was taken onto the field by Coach R. O. Guild, while Coach Leary kept the first squad in the locker building, where he gave them a long blackboard talk. Coach Guild lost no time, and before practice was over he had them in a fast scrimmage. His first eleven looks like a powerful group of players.

Following the blackboard talk, Coach Leary took the first squad onto the field where they had a drill at tackling the dummies. As soon as this was over, Leary got the eleven on the one side and gave them to Coaches Fisher and Penner, where they started starting and going along in close formation order. Then the varsity teams were assembled.

The team which was made up of what appeared to be the best men in the squad was as follows: Hartley, r. e.; Batchelder, r. t.; Clark, r. g.; Harris, c.; Dammun, l. g.; Lovell, l. t.; Likens, l. e.; Robinson, q. b.; Flower, r. h. b.; Bond, l. h. b.; Horween, f. b. Harte and Coolidge will have the end positions when they report to the squad, and Moseley Taylor will take his station as one of the first string tackles or guards.

Two other teams were made up from the first squad and the three combinations worked out a lot of straight plays and then went on to the forward passes. The coaching staff watched this work closely. A little forward pass was all that the quarterbacks called for. The names of the men on the first squad follow:

R. H. Bond '18, S. Burnham '19, E. L. Casey '19, H. C. Flower '19, R. H. Hitchcock '19, M. Horne '18, R. Horween '18, H. W. Minot '17, T. C. Thatcher '18, W. B. Felton '19, A. W. Gardner '18, W. J. Murray '18, W. F. Robinson '18, W. Wilcox, Jr., '17, E. S. Brewer '19, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, H. Coolidge '19, K. Culbert '17, W. A. Gaston '19, E. Harte '17, P. H. Hartley '18, Y. P. Likens '18, M. Pinney '19, G. L. Batchelder, Jr., '19, G. C. Caner '17, J. K. Desmond '17, W. Davis '19, D. G. Lovell '17, C. R. Richards '19, M. Taylor '18, W. Wheeler '18, C. A. Clark '19, H. H. Dammun '17, A. Day '17, D. B. Hull '19, V. Nelson '18, W. B. Snow '17, P. Zach '19, J. C. Harris '17, G. A. Sagar '17, A. Thorndike, Jr., '19 and M. Wiggins '18.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Topeka 10, Des Moines 9.
St. Joseph 6, Lincoln 1.
Sioux City 3, Deaver 4.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 5, Toronto 2.
Rochester 3, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 7, Richmond 1.
Providence-Newark not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Richmond.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Buffalo Won Lost P.C.
Providence 73 67 587
Montreal 73 63 536
Baltimore 73 65 529
Toronto 72 67 518
Richmond 63 75 456
Rochester 60 74 448
Newark 62 84 432

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COACH LEARY IN CHARGE OF LONG SIGNAL WORKOUT

Harvard Varsity Football Squad Tries Many Formations—Second Team Practice in Cage

Field Coach L. H. Leary took personal charge of the Harvard varsity football squad in its practice on Soldier's field this morning. It was the first time that Coach Leary had been present at morning practice since the season started. The squad will be put through a hard practice session late this afternoon, and tomorrow morning will be given the first scrimmage of the year.

The kickers came out ahead of the rest of the squad this morning and practiced long kicking and punting under the direction of Capt. H. H. Dammun '17. Ralph Horween '18 got off some fine punts, with good direction and distance. All of the men went back to the locker building about 11 o'clock for a short talk by Coach Leary.

The entire morning practice was given over to signal drills. Coach Leary divided the men into two squads and they tried out a number of the formations at a walk. Coach Leary continually shifted the men about, and had a line opposing them while they worked. He repeatedly stopped the practice to correct the playing of the men or change the formations.

Later one squad went through the plays at a run under Captain Dammun, and then Coach Leary shifted his attention to that squad and the other went through the plays at full speed. The workout lasted about an hour.

The second squad had a long talk by Coach R. O. Guild in the locker building, and did not come out for practice until nearly noon. Conditions at that time made outside work unsatisfactory, so the men worked in the covered baseball cage. No scrimmaging will be given the second squad before Tuesday, and the work this morning was not of a very hard nature, signal drills taking most of the time.

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Topeka 10, Des Moines 9.
St. Joseph 6, Lincoln 1.
Sioux City 3, Deaver 4.

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RESULTS YESTERDAY
Topeka 10, Des Moines 9.
St. Joseph 6, Lincoln 1.
Sioux City 3, Deaver 4.

YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD IS GIVEN SCRIMMAGE WORK

Varsity Takes the Offensive Against the Scrubs for Short Period—Visiting Coaches

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Reversing the plan to have no scrimmaging Thursday, the Yale football coaches closed their afternoon practice with 10 minutes' scrimmage by the varsity against the scrubs.

The second eleven contained a rush-line made up largely of candidates playing outside their regular positions, and the heavy varsity backs, especially Hutchinson and LeGore, made repeated gains through the light rush line of the second team.

Three lineup changes were made in the varsity. Ames running the eleven, while the veteran, Van Nostrand, acted as field general for the second team, Cox being assigned left tackle and Vorys taking center rush.

Cox was freshman tackle last year and Vorys played several games at center. No attempt was made to accumulate scores, the varsity backs being content with breaking through the scrub rush line and forcing their attack.

Thursday's new visiting coaches included Paul Veeder, the former half-back; Guy Hutchinson, brother of the present Yale fullback, and former Capt. W. H. Corbin, whose son, Walker, is tackle on the second eleven.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
P.C. 1916 1915
Brooklyn Won Lost
Philadelphia 77 55 584
Boston 75 55 577
New York 68 62 523
Pittsburgh 64 71 473
Chicago 62 76 449
St. Louis 60 79 432
Cincinnati 53 86 381

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

CHICAGO WINS IN ELEVENTH
Perry, a recruit pitcher secured by Chicago from the Atlanta club, and Ragan of the Braves engaged in a splendid pitcher's duel Thursday, and the Chicago man won out when his teammates scored two runs in the eleventh inning. Each team made eight hits off the opposing pitcher, but the Chicago men managed to make some of theirs count in the run column, while Boston failed to hit safely when men were within scoring distance. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 8 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 8 0
Batteries: Perry and Archer, Wilson, Elliott; Ragan and Gowdy. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 52m.

BROOKLYN 3, PITTSBURGH 2
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1-3 10 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 5 3
Batteries: Cheney and Miller; Grimes and Wagner. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 1h. 56m.

ST. LOUIS 5, PHILADELPHIA 3
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 11 0
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1-3 10 1
Batteries: Watson and Gonzales; Mayers, Bender and Kilfinger. Umpires, Byron and Quigley. Time, 2h. 7m.

NEW YORK 3, CINCINNATI 1
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0-3 8 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 7 2
Batteries: Tamm and McCarty; Moseley and Ebbel. Umpires, Rigler and Eason. Time, 1h. 52m.

MISS BURJESTEDT AGAIN VICTOR
NYACK, N. Y.—In the semi-finals of the women's doubles at the Nyack Country Club Thursday Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin were closely pressed by Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Katherine Browning. The first set went to the latter, 6-3. The champion and her partner then rallied, but were forced to 7-5 in the remaining sets in order to win.

REYNOLDS WINS ROQUE TITLE
RICHMOND, Ind.—C. G. Reynolds of Cleveland won the championship of the Interstate Roque Association at New Paris, O., Thursday with a 900 per cent score. He also won the Chicago medal. J. C. Lathrop of Chicago was second with 798 and W. A. Rounds of Chicago third with 780.

MIXED FOURSOMES AT ESSEX
MANCHESTER, Mass.—A mixed foursome tournament drew a large field of golfers at the Essex Country Club links Thursday. Mrs. Stinkler and F. E. Dixon scored the low net and there was a tie for second between Miss Deacon and Dr. Fitz and Miss E. R. Sears and M. G. Houghton.

EASTERN LEAGUE
New London Won Lost P.C.
Portland 86 33 723
Portland 80 37 684
Springfield 68 52 567
Lynn 64 54 547
Worcester 61 57 517
New Haven 56 64 467
Bridgeport 43 78 356
Hartford 37 78 322

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Hartford 3, Lynn 2.
Lynn 13, Hartford 7.
New London 14, Worcester 2.
No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Worcester at Springfield.
New London at Portland.
New Haven at Bridgeport.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 6.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 6.

GAMES TODAY
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 6.

REAL ESTATE

Considerable activity is being manifested in Dorchester real estate with the following transactions closed and papers placed on record: Mary E. Finnigan conveyed to Francis McDonough a frame dwelling and lot of land situated at 4 Victoria street, near Dorchester avenue. The property is assessed for \$7500, including \$1700 carried on the lot.

Wilmath A. Westcott also sold a frame dwelling and 5025 square feet of land at 75 Wayland street, near Howard avenue. This parcel is taxed on a valuation of \$5000, with \$1500 of that amount applying on the land.

Another Dorchester estate was sold by the owner, William E. Brace, to George C. Johnston and wife. This is a frame dwelling and 3300 square feet of land located at No. 30 Dorset street near Dorchester avenue and valued by the assessors at \$4600, which includes \$1200 on the lot.

Papers have also gone to record from Mary E. Welch estate, conveying title to the frame dwelling and 3695 square feet of land numbered 314 Codman street near Dorchester avenue, all assessed for \$2800, of which \$500 is land value.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SOLD

The sale of two four-story well-front brick dwellings has been closed at 93 and 95 West Brookline street, near Newland street, South End, assessed in the name of Isaac Heller for \$8600, and \$3400 of that amount is carried on the 166 square feet of land. C. W. Rice is the buyer.

Hobart F. Clark et al., owners of the 2½-story brick dwelling house at 12 Bond street, have sold the property to Joseph W. Lister et al. There is a land area of 1260 square feet, situated between Hanson and Milford streets, South End, valued at \$2300, the total taxed valuation being \$4700.

MAINE SEASHORE FARM SOLD

The sheep farm situated on the Wiscasset ferry road in the town of Woolwich, Sagadahoc county, Maine, belonging to William E. Blackman, has been sold to F. C. Jepson of Boston. The farm contains 149 acres of land with an old fashioned farmhouse, and usual outbuildings. Sale was made by the Chapin Farm Agency.

SUMMER HOME IS SOLD

Charles D. Rice has purchased from L. E. Canning of Brockton his summer home fronting on Lake Boon, Stow, Mass., containing 11 acres of land, a 10-room house, stable and poultry house. The purchaser will make extensive improvements and occupy. George W. Hall was the broker.

HYDE PARK AND BRIGHTON

Gabriel Goldberg et al. have purchased from Edward W. Sibley, title coming through Percy O. Jordan, the frame dwelling house property and 20,719 square feet of land on the corner of River and West streets, Hyde Park, being numbered 1060 River street.

The estate is assessed for \$5900 and the land carries \$3700 of it. The Brighton parcel consists of a vacant lot of land on Danbury street, near Bigelow street, containing 8386 square feet taxed on \$800. It was purchased by Shepard Norwell Company from Franklin A. Webster.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 13

1916.....	\$146,636,000	1908.....	\$75,080,000
1915.....	121,508,000	1907.....	67,080,000
1914.....	124,302,000	1906.....	86,213,000
1913.....	123,378,000	1905.....	77,448,000
1912.....	138,734,000	1904.....	65,130,000
1911.....	118,116,000	1903.....	78,235,000
1910.....	116,186,000	1902.....	90,026,000
1909.....	111,350,000	1901.....	83,624,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Elkins st., 7, ward 9; T. P. King et al.; brick warehouse.
Hyde Park av., 688-94, ward 24; D. Platt; brick stores.
Park st., 236-238-240, ward 20; Howard Brown; frame dwellings.
Ruskin rd., 46, ward 24; H. H. Edwards, E. Allen; frame storage.
Argyle st., 18, ward 20; C. C. Ryder, James Beckwith; frame dwelling.
Rosemont rd., 3, ward 20; C. C. Ryder, James Beckwith; frame dwelling.
Norwell st., 62-67, ward 19; Samuel Lunin, S. S. Levy; frame coal shed.
Washington st., 1843-49, ward 12; Benjamin Well, MacGonigal & Robinson; alter store and dwelling.
Warren st., 331-333, ward 16; L. V. Niles, Edwin K. Bickley; alter stores and tenements.
Shawmut av., 196, ward 6; Simon Greenberg; alter tenements.

CAMBRIDGE TAXES ABATED

Abatement in the taxes of 10 Cambridge realty owners amounted to a total of \$8050 are announced by the Middlesex county commissioners to whom an appeal was taken. The property for the large part is located along Massachusetts avenue, in the business section of the city, the abatement being on the 1915 assessment. The commissioners reduced the valuations a total of \$350,200 as fixed by the assessors. The appellants were the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, John H. Corcoran, Anne E. Southwick of Franklin, N. Y., and Mary A. Southwick of Boston, Harris Ginsberg, self and trustee; Elmer H. Bright et al.; Asa C. Lamson et al., trustees; heirs of Mary L. James of Boston, Alfred Bowditch et al., trustees.

GOMEZ MONUMENT PROJECTED

HAVANA, Cuba.—Sculptors all over the world will shortly be requested to submit designs for a monument to be erected to the memory of Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban troops in the war for Cuban independence. A prize of \$10,000 will be offered for the best design for the monument, which is to cost \$175,000.

LABOR FEDERATION OFFERS SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The adoption of a resolution expressing appreciation and offering the support of organized labor of Massachusetts to the President of the United States and members of Congress from this state for their stand on the eight-hour law for railroad men, was the feature of the closing session of the thirty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts state branch, American Federation of Labor, last night.

The convention, which opened at the Auditorium Monday morning, acted on more than 100 resolutions affecting the welfare of the working people and instructed the legislative committee to arrange for the presentation of a number of important bills to the next General Court.

A special election was held to dissolve the tie vote between Arthur N. Harriman of New Bedford and Frank A. Warnock of the trades and labor council of Lowell, for the fifth place on the board of vice-presidents. Warnock won by four votes, getting 107 to Harriman's 103.

The resolution calling for a change in the constitution, by which the legislative committee would be composed of four members instead of three, created much discussion, which was ended by the accepting of an amendment offered by President-elect George H. Wrenn of this city, by which the new executive board is instructed to arrange for the engagement of Henry Sterling of Boston as a special legislative agent for the coming term of the General Court.

A new resolution calls for the adoption of the immigration bill now before Congress so that the workmen of the country will be protected after the war in Europe.

The executive board was instructed to confer with the senators and congressmen representing this state in an effort to have the plans of Secretary Daniels of the navy department changed, so that they will include the installing of equipment at the Boston navy yard, which will make possible the building of first-class ships.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Friday:

Army Orders

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., first infantry, First Lieut. Olin H. Longino, coast artillery corps, now at Ft. Monroe, Va., will join his proper station at Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Navy Orders

Capt. Hugh Rodman, detached command New York Oct. 18 to general board, navy department. Capt. C. F. Hughes, detached general board Oct. 14, to command New York. Lieut. S. A. Clement, detached Navy academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 27, to connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board when commissioned. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, detached duty as assistant to naval attaché, Berlin, to leave of absence. Asst. Paym. M. C. Merriman, detached Fulton, to await orders. Asst. Paym. J. P. Jackson, detached receiving ship from New York to Fulton and submarine base, New London, as assistant supply officer. The New Jersey has relieved the Topeka as the receiving ship at New York.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Barney, at Philadelphia; Cushing, Duncan, at Boston; Dolphin, Nicholson, Oklahoma, Solace, at Hampton Roads; Ericsson, Jenkins, Lebanon, Melville, Patuxet, Yankton, at southern drill grounds; New Orleans, at Astoria; Whipple, at San Diego; Prometheus, at Norfolk.
Sailed—Benham, Hampton Roads to sea; Celtic, Guantanamo for southern drill grounds; Denver, La Paz for San Francisco; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Nero, Guaymas for La Paz; Winslow, Hampton Roads to sea.

COOPERATIVE BAKERY IS NEW YORK PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of the reduction by many bakers of the size of both the 5-cent and the 10-cent loaf of bread the United Master Bakers of New York is considering a plan for the establishment of a cooperative bakery. The bakers have also decided to ask President Wilson to call a special session of Congress to place an embargo on wheat and prevent violent fluctuations in its price.

On the lower East Side bread sells for 5 cents a loaf and rolls from 10 to 12 cents a dozen. Some bakers who have not raised the price have reduced the size of the loaf. The law does not state what weight a loaf shall register, but merely requires a statement of its weight on the wrapper.

WATERWORKS CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me.—Delegates to the New England waterworks convention here went to Sebago lake yesterday afternoon and had an opportunity to see the source of the water supply for Portland and the nearby cities and towns. Routine matters were considered at the business sessions and continued today until adjournment of the convention. E. S. Killam and George H. Finerman of Boston delivered addresses last evening.

REDEDICATION PLANNED

Plans are being formulated for the rededication of the home of the Young Women's Christian Association at 68 Warren street, said to be the first boarding home of its kind in this country. Renovations will be completed within a week or two, and in addition to many other improvements a cafeteria has been installed in the basement.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamship *Suveric*, Capt. F. S. Cowley, entered port this morning with a general cargo amounting to about 10,000 tons, from Calcutta by way of Colombo, Cape Town and Barbados, leaving Calcutta on July 17. Part of the cargo will be discharged here and the remainder at New York. The cargo to be unloaded here consists of 3833 bags of wax, 1179 hides, 4266 pieces of gunny cloth, 83 cases of tea, 273 pieces of teak, 86 cases rubber and general merchandise comprising in all about 3000 tons.

During the week begun Sept. 7 58 vessels, with 2,642,360 pounds of fish arrived at the fish pier, as compared to 68 vessels with 3,182,830 pounds last year, according to statistics compiled here.

Mackerel arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today include the steamers *Dolphin*, which brought 4000 fresh; the *Naomi Bruce*, 7000 pounds small fresh; the *Bessie Dugan*, 25,000 pounds fresh; the *Mildred Agnes*, nine barrels small salt and 8000 pounds fresh, and the *Mae II*, 23 barrels small, and the *Carena* with 43,000 pounds small fresh mackerel. The schooner *Nora Robinson* also arrived with 3000 pounds fresh mackerel, as did an unnamed Italian boat with 3000 pounds fresh mackerel. Wholesale dealers at the fish pier today are asking 5 cents a pound for pollock and from 9 to 9½ cents a pound for mackerel.

The British schooner *Arcadia* arrived at Gloucester today, with 380,000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester firm for curing.

Capt. John Dempsey of New York has bought the tug *Elsie* from the firm of David W. Simpson & Co. of Boston. The new owner is expected to use the *Elsie* for harbor towing in New York. When the vessel was launched in 1871 it was considered one of the best in Boston harbor.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

U S destroyer *Duncan*, Newport, R. I.
U S destroyer *Macdonough*, Newport, R. I.
Str *Edward Peirce*, Calhoun, Sewalls Point.
Str *Suveric* (Br) Cowley, Calcutta and Colombo, via Cape Town.
Str *Massachusetts*, Crowell, New York.
Str *Grecian*, Page, Philadelphia.
Str *Bay State*, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str *City of Bangor*, Hathorne, Bath, Me.
Str *Belfast*, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str *City of Gloucester*, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Cleared

Str *Prince Arthur* (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str *Ontario*, Bond, Newport News and Baltimore.
Str *Massachusetts*, Crowell, New York.
Str *Calvin Austin*, Ingalls, Eastport, Me.
Str *Bay State*, Strout, Portland.
Str *City of Bangor*, Hathorne, Bath.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, Str *Venator*, Cardenas; *Carillo*, Colon and Kingston; *Rio Verde*, Santos; *Badagry*, Lagos; *El Paso*, Georgetown; *El Dia*, Galveston; motor ship *Moonlight*, Cleveland, Ohio; bark *Hjertnes*, Henningson, Aalborg and Lerwick.

BIDDEFORD HAS TRI-CENTENNIAL FETE

BIDDEFORD, Me.—A three-day celebration in connection with the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Biddeford began Thursday. The dedication today of a bronze tablet at the Jefferson Street Baptist church, where Lafayette worshiped during his visit here in 1824, and a pageant on the lawn of the Universalist church depicting the settlement and history of the city were among the chief features of the program. The celebration will close on Saturday with a colonial ball.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION SPEAKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At a conference of public school instructors here Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, gave an address. Dr. George E. Dawson, W. A. House of New Haven, C. O. Page of Tech high and Assistant Superintendent of Schools McConkey were speakers.

CHICAGO MILK INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—A federal investigation of the increase in milk prices will be added to the list of food price inquiries now under way in Chicago, United States District Attorney Cline has announced. The federal inquiry into the increase in bread prices is nearing its end. It is said the bakers have convinced the federal authorities that an increase in price is necessary.

SAN SALVADOR CLAIM

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The Central American court of justice has given the Nicaraguan government 60 days in which to reply to the claim of the republic of Salvador. The claim concerns the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the establishment of a United States naval base in Fonseca bay, Salvador claiming its rights have been infringed.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL OPENING

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The school committee announced yesterday another change in the opening of the grammar schools of the town. The Hancock school will open Sept. 25, the Monroe school on Sept. 26 and the Adams school in East Lexington on Sept. 27.

OHIO BANKERS GIVEN 'ADVICE' BY E. N. HURLEY

Federal Trade Commission Chairman Advises Preparation for Domestic and Foreign Trade Competition After War

COLUMBUS, O.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the federal trade commission, before the annual meeting of the Ohio Bankers' Association Wednesday, made an address which was, in part, as follows:

"We stand face to face in this country with great business problems of pressing urgency. As patriotic men of affairs in intimate touch with manufacturing and merchandising interests of the nation you have your part to play and your duties to perform in the solution of these problems. While in many respects we know little of what is going on in the world, yet we do know that within sound of the guns almost within reach of the falling shells, Europe is reorganizing her industries. Every effort is being made to obtain the highest efficiency in the production, the distribution and the use of commodities of all kinds.

"Industrially, France has been pre-eminently the land of small scale, highly individualized production, but she now lacks human hands. In France, little farms that for generations have been farmed practically by hand or with the aid of a horse or two, are being thrown together and farmed cooperatively by tractors, gang plows and modern agricultural implements. France must rely on machinery. Her business men are studying and are applying American systems of manufacture in factory construction, in equipment, and in large scale, highly systematized production.

"England industrially has been pre-eminently the land of yesterday. Conservatism was the dominant characteristic of British business. But at last England is aroused. The war has compelled Great Britain to make 30 years of industrial progress in 30 months.

"Before the war Germany was probably the most highly organized and efficient manufacturing nation in the world, but in Germany organization and efficiency have been still further developed, and no matter whether victorious or defeated, the Germany that emerges from the war will be years ahead of the Germany we knew in 1914.

"Next to England we have the greatest foreign trade of any nation in the world. Our exports and imports reach billions of dollars in value. Gentlemen, we must keep and expand that great trade. It means the full tide of prosperity for our factories and farms. It means the best comforts and conveniences of modern civilization for the families and homes of this country. But if we are to keep that trade and make it grow as a business should grow we must have the organization and the facilities needed. The government is awake to this fact. Through the shipping bill it is striving to improve our merchant marine. The Webb-Culberson bill, which has passed the House, and which I hope will pass the Senate in December, will legalize cooperative joint exporting agencies by American manufacturers and producers, even among competitors, and will enable Americans to compete on more nearly equal terms with the powerful combinations of foreign manufacturers that play so large a part in international commerce.

Through the federal reserve act and the amendment thereto that has just been made law, American banks can now deal in foreign drafts and acceptances, and can cooperate with each other to engage in foreign trade banking. Thus the government is doing its part; now the business men of this country must do their part, and gentlemen, you must do yours.

"To establish foreign branch banks and agencies, to place at the disposal of our exporters American financial facilities instead of compelling them to depend on British, German and French, to give the necessary information of foreign credits, and to assist our exporters and importers to finance their transactions—all this is the province of the American banker. That is his part in the organization of American business so as to hold and extend our foreign trade. It is not merely a duty. It is an opportunity. It means more business and more profits for our banks.

"Important as our foreign trade is to us, our domestic business is far more important, and I am deeply desirous of seeing it placed on the footing of efficiency that we must attain. You may say that this is the problem of the manufacturer and the merchant, not of the banker, but gentlemen, as I see it, you bear a heavy part of the responsibility for that problem and you must do your part in its solution.

"Among the essentials of efficiency in any business, correct and adequate knowledge of that business is the first. That is the foundation, and the corner stone of a knowledge of business is the knowledge of costs. But the unfortunate fact is that a large proportion of the business men of the country do not know their costs accurately. Most of the big companies have good cost systems, but thousands of the smaller concerns have neither adequate nor accurate cost accounting.

"Many concerns that report to the federal trade commission manufacture four or five different articles. In these reports we ask them to give us the sales of each product separately, and nine times out of ten they cannot do more than give us the total for all their products together. If they do not departmentalize their sales accounts they certainly do not departmentalize their costs; hence they

make prices on particular articles without knowing what those articles cost. Since they cannot tell where they are losing money and where they are losing it, they cannot tell where to introduce economies.

"Another still more serious feature of the situation is the fact that out of the 60,000 corporations that report an annual income of \$5000 or over, half do not charge a single penny for depreciation. Obviously their cost systems are neither adequate or reliable. They even go on paying taxes to the government on inflated values and inflated earnings. But no business knows its true condition till it has made allowance for depreciation, and no cost of production is a true cost which does not include depreciation of plant and equipment.

"The federal trade commission is doing all it can to help in this matter. In the first place we have prepared two pamphlets giving plainly and briefly the fundamentals of cost accounting, one for manufacturers and one for merchants. Thousands of requests are coming in for these pamphlets. We are surprised at the earnest response.

"In the second place, the commission is cooperating with many trade associations which are endeavoring to get their members to adopt sound accounting systems. We send our experts to meet with them and discuss the features of cost accounting that are peculiar to the particular industry. We tell them to work out a system of cost keeping. When they bring it in the commission will counsel with them and will approve it as a basic system for that industry. With this general standard officially approved, details to vary, of course, with the individual companies, the association has a strong argument to bring its members into line with sound accounting.

"Such cooperation in order to put our industries in possession of the facts of cost is a vital function of the trade associations; for only when correct cost systems are generally in use can an industry intelligently attack the problem of improving scientifically its methods of production and distribution. This kind of cooperation counts most, and it can look the antitrust laws squarely in the eye.

"Let me outline, in closing, a proposal which it seems to me will go far to enable the bankers of the country to give intelligent help in the movement for business efficiency. I hope that in the not very distant future each industry in this country will have developed a basic cost system that will fit its particular needs; that the question of a reasonable and adequate basis for depreciation will be worked out for each industry; and that these basis systems will be approved by the federal trade commission. Moreover, I hope that it will be possible for any public accountant, by conforming to certain tests and rules laid down by the federal reserve board, to have a United States registry.

"Under this plan the balance sheet of tomorrow, as presented to a banker, will have the certificate of a public accountant and, in addition, bear a registration stamp or number of the regional reserve board. When this is brought about the banker will be particularly benefited.

"In my judgment, such a system of accounting and certification would give much greater assurance to national, state and private banks in financing the business of the United States and would go far toward developing the efficiency and financial soundness that are imperative for the industrial future of this nation.

"Establish such a system; add to it all that can be gained through cooperation in trade associations for greater economy and intelligence in production and distribution; stabilize our industry and increase our prestige by taking advantage of the new legislation for advancing foreign trade; and you have a program which will prepare American business to face the reorganized industries of Europe."

WIRELESS NEWS

SS *Gargoyles*, Alexandria for New York, 510 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS *Rochester*, New York for London, 305 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS *Rockingham*, Baltimore for Liverpool, 642 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS *Headlong*, New Orleans for Copenhagen, 295 miles west of Tortugas at noon Thursday.
SS *Communiapaw*, Philadelphia for Sweden, 1460 miles from Overfalls lightship at noon Sunday.
SS *City of Augusta*, Savannah for Boston, 510 miles northeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.
SS *City of Atlanta*, Boston for Savannah, 78 miles northeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.
SS *Espérance*, Varacruz for New York, 60 miles northwest of Nassau at noon Thursday.
SS *Algonquin*, San Domingo for New York, 10 miles west of Samana at 10 p. m. Wednesday.
SS *Olinda* (Cuban), New York for Gibraltar, 160 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

CHAMBERLAIN ASSOCIATION

The Chamberlain Association held its nineteenth annual dinner at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. At the business meeting these officers were elected: President, George M. Chamberlain; recording secretary, Dr. George M. Chamberlain of Brookline; treasurer, Thomas Chamberlain of Hyde Park; assistant treasurer, Mrs. George B. Caswell; corresponding secretary, Miss Abby M. Chamberlain; auditor, Lewis J. Bird of Boston; vice-presidents, Santor Chamberlain of Oregon, Colo.; Thomas Chamberlain of Philadelphia, Prof. Thomas Chamberlain of Chicago University, Dr. Myron L. Chamberlain of Boston, Lewis H. Chamberlain of Detroit, Richard H. Chamberlain of Oakland, Cal., William W. Chamberlain of Norfolk, Va., Prof. Paul M. Chamberlain of Chicago, Emerson Chamberlain of New York, Judge Loyed Chamberlain of Brockton, Eugene Chamberlain of Brooklyn, N. Y. Representative George D. Chamberlain of Springfield.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Sept. 16
<i>La Touraine</i> , for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
<i>Orduna</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>St. Louis</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Bergensford</i> , for Bergen	Sept. 16
<i>Kronland</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Osaka</i> , for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 16
<i>Noordam</i> , for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 16
<i>Andania</i> , for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 16
<i>Lafayette</i> , for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
<i>Patric</i> , for Naples, via Oran	Sept. 16
<i>St. Paul</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Napoli</i> , for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 16
<i>Osaka</i> , for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 16
<i>Alania</i> , for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 16
<i>California</i> , for Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>Duca d'Abuzzi</i> , for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 16
<i>Napoli</i> , for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 16
<i>New York</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Rochambeau</i> , for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
<i>Saxonia</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Duca di Genova</i> , for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 16
<i>New Amsterdam</i> , for Falmouth	Sept. 16
<i>Norfolk</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Baltic</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Finland</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Carpathia</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Tuscan</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Philadelphia</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Adriatic</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Hellig Olav</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16
<i>Rydan</i> , for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 16
<i>Cameruna</i> , for Liverpool-Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>St. Louis</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Frederik VIII</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16
<i>Canopic</i> , for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 16
<i>Orduna</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>St. Paul</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Lapland</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>United States</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16
<i>Bergensford</i> , for Bergen	Sept. 16
<i>New York</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Tuscan</i> , for Liverpool-Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>California</i> , for Glasgow	Sept. 16

Sailings from Montreal

<i>Gramplan</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Preparian</i> , for Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>Saturna</i> , for Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>Ascania</i> , for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 16
<i>St. Paul</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>St. Louis</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Carpathia</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Adriatic</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Hellig Olav</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16
<i>Rydan</i> , for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 16
<i>Cameruna</i> , for Liverpool-Glasgow	Sept. 16
<i>St. Louis</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Frederik VIII</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16
<i>Canopic</i> , for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 16
<i>Orduna</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>St. Paul</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>Lapland</i> , for Liverpool	Sept. 16
<i>United States</i> , for Copenhagen	Sept. 16

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

ANOTHER BIG DAY IN THE STOCK MARKET

Volume of Business Continues Large—Prices Move Irregularly, but Undertone Is Strong—Rail Issues Out of Rut

During the early part of today's New York stock market session there was some slowing of the terrific pace at which prices were carried on yesterday. This was rather a relief. Prices also had a normal reaction in some quarters of the list, although many advances were scored over yesterday's closing figures.

With the exception of United States Steel common, which reacted, steel issues were decidedly strong as a whole. Republic Iron & Steel made a large gain from its previous final, which came on the sharp recession in yesterday's late transactions. Crucible Steel rose two points, and then lost about half of its advantage. International Mercantile Marine preferred was particularly strong in the first few minutes today.

The railroads sold fractionally higher, New York Central being up nearly a point at one time soon after the opening. International Paper common changed hands a point lower. First prices did not hold in many instances, and the market had a rather irregular appearance.

Mixed gains and losses characterized the local stock market today. Boston & Maine moved up 1 1/2 points and Gulf common and United Fruit sold higher. Butte & Superior was ex-dividend \$6.25.

Both markets continued irregular and less active than yesterday. The undertone in New York, however, was decidedly strong, and business was on no small scale. Union Pacific worked up 1 1/2 points.

There was a temporary setback followed by renewed buying and higher prices. Trading soon became active. Nearly every group of the New York market advanced, including the rails. Gains of a point to two points were made by Union Pacific, Reading, New York Central, St. Paul and Erie.

Continental Can opened up 3/4 at 102 1/2 and moved up to 105 1/2 before midday. American Can improved a point to 65 1/2. Rayfield Steel Spring opened up 1/2 at 52 1/2 and after yielding fractionally moved up more than 2 points. Western Union opened up 1/2 at 97 1/2, advanced 2 points and then lost a point before midday. The Marine issues, Crucible, Baldwin, Anaconda and Colorado Fuel were prominent in the advance.

Cuban Cement opened up 1/2 at 22 1/2 in Boston and rose 2 points further. St. Mary's Land opened up 1/4 at 8 1/2, receded 1/4 and then rose to 8 3/4. Boston & Maine advanced 1/2 at 42, and advance of 1 1/2. Gulf common opened off 1/4 at 90 1/2, declined to 89 and then sold up around 92.

After further gains there was another reaction shortly after midday. Before the beginning of the last hour another advance was started and the tone again became strong. Driggs Ordnance was a feature of the New York market. It opened up 7 1/2 points at 95 1/2 and advanced 11 points further before 2 o'clock. The local market was fairly steady.

New York total sales, 1,468,800 shares; \$3,451,000 bonds.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$32,454,194	\$24,305,934
Balance	4,639,827	1,457,773

The local United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$100,457 at the Boston clearing house today.

OIL COMPANY FORMED

DOVER, Del.—The Industrial Oil & Refining Company, to produce and sell crude oil, petroleum and products thereof, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

RAILROADS' PRICE REDUCED

CLEVELAND, O.—Federal Judge Killitt has reduced the upset price for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad from \$18,500,000 to \$12,000,000.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and much cooler tonight and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

For southern New England: Showers this afternoon, fair and much cooler tonight and Saturday.
For northern New England: Showers, followed by clearing and cooler tonight; Saturday fair and cooler.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	70.10 a. m.	70
12 noon	70.2 p. m.	74

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)	
Albany	60
Buffalo	62
Chicago	60
Cincinnati	56
Cleveland	58
Des Moines	40
Jacksonville	74
Kansas City	48
Nantucket	60
New Orleans	74
New York	72
Philadelphia	60
Pittsburgh	60
Portland, Me.	60
San Francisco	52
St. Louis	50
Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:24	High water	1:40
Moon sets	5:54	1:21 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Length of day	12:30	Moon rises	7:33 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:24 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	66	66	66	66
Alaska Gold	15 1/4	15 1/4	14	14 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	26 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Allis-Chalm.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Am Ag Chem	82	82	80 1/4	81
A Chem pf.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Am B Sugar	94 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Can	65	66 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4
Am Car Fy	67	63 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4
Am Cot Oil	55	56 1/4	54 1/4	56 1/4
Am Express	125	126 1/4	125	126 1/4
Am H & L	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Am H & L pf.	62	62 1/4	61	61 1/4
Am Ice Sec	29	29 1/4	29	29 1/4
Am Linseed	24 1/4	24 1/4	24	24
Am Linsd. pf.	52 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4
Am Loco.	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Am Loco pf.	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am Smelt'g.	108	109 1/4	108	108 1/4
*Am Steel Bp.	86	86	86	86
Am Steel Fy	59 1/4	59 1/4	59	59 1/4
Am Sugar	111	111	110 1/4	111
Am Tel & Tel.	132 1/4	132 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/4
*Am Woolen	49 1/4	49 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am Writ pf.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am Zinc	40	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4
Am Zinc pf.	77	77	77	77
Anaconda	90	91 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4
Atchafon	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Atchafon pf.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
At Const L.	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
At Gulf pf.	91 1/4	92	89	92
*At Gulf pf.	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Bald Loco	90 1/4	91 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4
Bald Loco pf.	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Balt & Ohio	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
B & Ohio pf.	73	73	73	73
Barrett Co.	151 1/4	152	151 1/4	151 1/4
BF Goodrich	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Brown R T	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67
Bruno Term	8	8	7 3/4	7 3/4
Butterick	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
*Butte & Sup.	62	63 1/4	62	63 1/4
Cal Petrol	22	22 1/4	21 3/4	21 3/4
*Cal Petrol pf.	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Can Pacific	178	178 1/4	177 1/4	178 1/4
Can Leather	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
C Leather pf.	114	114	114	114
Ches & Ohio	62 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4
CM & St Paul	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
CM & St Paul pf.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Chl & G West	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
CG West pf.	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Chi R I & Pac	17	17 1/4	17	17 1/4
Chile Cop.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
*Chino Cop.	54 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Col Fuel	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Col South	31	31	31	31
Con Tab & R.	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Con Can	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Con Can pf.	110 1/4	110 1/4	110	110
Con Gas	138	138	137 1/4	137 1/4
Corn Prod.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Corn Prod pf.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Cruc Steel	94 1/4	94 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
*Cruc Steel pf.	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Cruc Steel Cug.	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
*Cuban CS pf.	94	94	93 1/4	94
Deere pf.	90	90	90	90
Denver	13	13	13	13
Driggs-Seabury	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
D S & A	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Erie	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Erie 1st pf.	53 1/4	53 1/4	53	53
Erie 2d pf.	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
F M & S pf.	47 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
*Gen Electric	170 1/4	170 1/4	170	170
Gen Motors	740	740 1/4	740	740
G Motors pf.	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4
Granby Min.	88	88	87	87
Gt Nor Ore	42	43 1/4	42	43 1/4
Gt Nor pf.	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Green Can	50	50	49 1/4	49 1/4
Gulf States	96	96 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Gulf St 2 pf.	98	98 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Ill Central	101 1/4	103 1/4	101 1/4	103 1/4
Inspiration	61 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Int Ag Corp.	16	16	15 1/4	15 1/4
Int Ag Corp pf.	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Int Con Cor	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Int Mar Mar	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
I Mer Mar pf.	122 1/4	124	121 1/4	123
In Nickel Ct.	45 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
In Paper	28 1/4	28 1/4	27	27
In Paper pf.	93	94 1/4	91 1/4	93
Kan City So	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Kan C So pf.	60	60	60	60
Kelley Tires	82	82 1/4	81	82
*Kenne Cop.	52 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Lack Steel	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Lee R & T Ct.	48 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Lehigh Val.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80	80 1/4
Louis & N.	129	129	129	129
Max Motor	89 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Maxwell 1 pf.	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Maxwell 2 pf.	55 1/4	55 1/4	55	55
May Co	61	61	61	61
Mex Petrol	114 1/4	115	112 1/4	113 1/4
Miami	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
MSP & SSM	121 1/4	123 1/4	121 1/4	123 1/4
Mo Pacific	4	4	4	4
Mo Pac pf.	4	4	4	4
Mo Pac pf.	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
*Mon Power	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Nat Biscuit pf.	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Nat C & S	84	84	84	84
Nat Enamel	29	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Nat Lead	72	72	71 1/4	71 1/4
*Nevada Con	21 1/4	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
NY Air Brake	144 1/4	144 1/4	141 1/4	142
NY Central	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
NY Dock Co	15	15	14 1/4	14 1/4
NYNH & H	59 1/4	61 1/4	59 1/4	61 1/4
N & W	131 1/4	131 1/4	130 1/4	131 1/4
N & W pf.	86	86	85 1/4	85 1/4
North Am	71 1/4	72	71 1/4	72
Northern Pac.	110 1/4	112 1/4	110 1/4	112 1/4
Pat Silver	2	2	2	2

O & W.....	27	27 1/4	27	27 1/4
Pacific Mail.....	28 1/4	29	28 1/4	28 1/4
Pacific T & T.....	37	38	37	38
Pennsylvania.....	55 1/4	56	55 1/4	56
Peoples Gas.....	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
Pitts Coal.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Pitts Coal cft. 32	33 1/4	32	32 1/4	32 1/4
Pitts Steel pf.....	99	99	99	99
Pressed Steel.....	59	60 1/4	59	59 1/4
Public Service.....	133 1/4	134	133 1/4	134
Pullman.....	166	167	166	167
Quicksilver.....	3 1/4	4	3 1/4	4
*Ray Con.....	25	25 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4
Reading.....	113 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	113
Republic I & S.....	68 1/4	69	67 1/4	67 1/4
*Repub I & S pf	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Rumely.....	17 1/4	18	17 1/4	18
Rumely pf.....	33 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4
Ry Steel Sp.....	52 1/4	56 1/4	51 1/4	53 1/4
Ry Stl Sp pf.....	101	101	101	101
Saxon Motor.....	78	80	77	80
Seaboard A. E. L.	15	15 1/4	15	15
Sears-Robuck.....	211	211 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
Shattuck Ari.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sloss Sheffield.....	59 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4
Sloss-Shef pf.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
So Pacific.....	99	100 1/4	99	100 1/4
*So P R S.....	180	180	180	180
So Ry.....	23 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
So Ry pf.....	67 1/4	68	67 1/4	67 1/4
Studebaker.....	130 1/4	132	129 1/4	130 1/4
Tenn Copper.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
*Texas Co.....	203	204 1/4	203	203
Texas Pacific.....	11	11	11	11
*Third Ave.....	60 1/4	60 1/4	60	60
Union B & P.....	10	10	9 1/4	9 1/4
Union B & P pf.....	57 1/4	57 1/4	57	57 1/4
Union Pacific.....	143 1/4	146 1/4	143 1/4	146 1/4
U P pf.....	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
United Fruit.....	162	162 1/4	161	162
Un Rys SF.....	8	8	8	8
U S C I P.....	23 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
U S C I P pf.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
U S R & R.....	2	2	2	2
U S R & R pf.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
U S Express.....	29	29	29	29
U S Rubber.....	59 1/4	60	59 1/4	59 1/4
U S Rubber pf.....	113 1/4	114	113 1/4	114
USSAR.....	76 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
U S Steel.....	106 1/4	107	105 1/4	106 1/4
U S Steel pf.....	120	120 1/4	120	120 1/4
*Utah Copper.....	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Utah Sec.....	19 1/4	20	19 1/4	19 1/4
*Va-Car Chem.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4
*Va I C & O.....	56	57 1/4	56	57
Wabash.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Wabash A pf.....	50	50 1/4	50	50 1/4
Wabash B pf.....	26 1/4	27	26 1/4	27
Wells Fargo.....	125	126 1/4	125	126 1/4
W Maryland.....	28 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4
West Union.....	97 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4
Westinghouse.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
W & L E 2d pf.....	5	5	5	5
Willys-Overland.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4
WV-O pf.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Wills Cent.....	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Woolworth.....	137	137	137	137
Wor Pum pf A.....	1100	100	100	100

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN STOCK MARKET

Not Since Panic Days of 1907 Has Business on New York Stock Exchange Been So Heavy—New High Prices

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Public interest in the New York stock market is again great. Not since the panic days of 1907 has business been on such a scale as was the case Thursday, when the fourteen 1,000,000-share session of the year brought new high record prices for United States Steel common stock, Reading railway, Republic Iron & Steel, General Motors, International Mercantile Marine common and Utah Copper. Although an extensive selling movement developed in the late dealings, the closing brought no indication that buyers had bought all the stocks they wanted.

The turn-over aggregated 1,680,942 shares, which had no equal for any day since Sept. 27, 1911, with 1,683,729 shares, and before that the records had to be searched back to March 15, 1907, to find anything larger. On that panicky day 1,753,133 shares changed hands and the day before the total of transactions was 2,565,070 shares.

In the opinion of brokers an ancient adage of the market place was reemphasized Thursday and the other million-share days this week. This adage is:

"The public always begins to come in when prices have been bid up from 5 to 10 points from the bottom. The attendance in commission houses was larger than on any other day this year, and it was reported in quarters where fractional lots of stocks are featured that such buying of odd lots had never been known. The succession of tremendous trading days has brought back the congestion in brokerage offices that existed last year in the boom, and clerks were working until the small hours over the booking end of the session.

A year ago there was serious discussion in brokerage quarters of a day's recess so that the clerks could catch up. Since then additions have been made to the forces of most of the commission houses and no talk of distress has as yet been heard.

Million share sessions have become so common that Wall Street looks forward to them each day when business begins with a rush. Reading and Steel common got under way with such a rush of orders that their new records of 107 and 114½ were hung up with buyers fairly begging for stock.

General Motors went through another spectacular movement, shooting up to 750 on transactions amounting to only 200 shares. There was a sheer jump of 53½ shares and the highest quotation since the well remembered bulge of Northern Pacific to \$1000 15 years ago. Bethlehem Steel approached to within 20 points of its maximum of \$600.

Among other records established in Thursday's market, it is probable that the trading in odd lots surpassed in volume that of any other session. The odd lot specialists on the floor were swamped with orders, and in the odd lot houses clerks were prepared to work late, and some of the houses had difficulty in getting their sheets in shape for the clearing house.

The volume of this business transacted Thursday could hardly have been handled, except for the great expansion of facilities in the past year for dealing in less than 100 shares.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Pointed out in Wall Street that the \$295,000,000 gold shipped to United States directly and indirectly by the Allies during the past three months to pay for war supplies can be used by American banks as basis for \$1,470,000,000 new credits.

What is believed to be first shipment of wood pulp to this country from Europe came into Boston Thursday in Danish steamship Dania. It consisted of 15,000 bales. Shipment is first of a series to be sent over to relieve paper situation.

Directors of Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago ordered distribution of \$500,000 additional capital stock at par. As \$1,500,000 stock (\$100 par) is now quoted \$550 a share bid and \$625 asked, valuable rights will accrue to shareholders.

Discovery of new diamond field is reported in Transvaal, about six miles distant from famous Premier diamond mine and 18 miles from Pretoria. It is stated that the initial finds were exceptionally good, and there has been rush of diggers to new ground.

Perry is seeking a loan of \$10,000,000 in New York market to take care of maturing obligations. Loan for a smaller sum may be arranged. Bankers believe that Rumania's financing, which she was recently trying to arrange in New York, will now be taken care of by Great Britain.

Third commercial credit to be extended to France through Bonbright & Co. of Paris, and the fifth which has been arranged with American bankers, is about completed. Expected new credit will be for \$15,000,000, the same amount as the two previous Bonbright transactions.

Charles M. Schwab said: "I have never known the demand for steel to be so great as at present, and it would not surprise me to see a further advance in prices for finished products." He also said he expected the unexampled prosperity now being enjoyed by the country to continue at least another year.

TEXAS COTTON CROP GAINS, BUT IS BELOW NORMAL

Western Portion of State Shows Most Improvement Because of Greatest Rainfall—Harvest Early and Ginnings Large—Crop May Be Larger Than Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. GALVESTON, Tex.—Some improvement in the cotton crop situation in Texas and Oklahoma is noted, but conditions are far below normal, as disclosed by report made public by State Agricultural Commissioner Fred W. Davis. Some rain has fallen, but this has been in widely scattered areas and more or less local in character. There has been no general rain over any large part of Texas or southern Oklahoma since June. The western portion of the state has received the most rainfall, and here it is that the greatest improvement in the cotton crop is noted. In this connection the crop in Texas at this time is so far advanced that only in the western portion of the state and in the Panhandle will rains at this time prove of benefit. In the Panhandle and extreme western and northern portions the crop is always from 10 days to a month later than it is farther east and south.

The state department of agriculture says: "With very few exceptions, all reports to this department tell of continued dry and hot weather, which has proved very favorable for gathering the crop. This kind of weather has caused the crop in Texas to be from three to six weeks earlier than the normal crop. The early crop is also reflected in the heavy ginnings, the first report showing ginnings in this state of 333,417 bales, as compared with 184,579 bales last year up to Sept. 1. This is an increase of 148,838 bales.

"The yield per acre in Texas is reported at from one half to one sixth bale to the acre. The instances of one half bale to the acre are few, and in each instance the average for that community was given at approximately one sixth bale to the acre. The average for the entire state, as disclosed by reports to this department, is one seventh bale to the acre.

"The price of the last two weeks has been around 15 cents, prices in excess of 15 cents being reported from some sections. Cotton seed is selling from as high as \$40 to \$45 a ton, with an average price of \$42 a ton. With the present prices paid for cotton and cotton seed the cotton is bringing the farmer about \$105 or more a bale. One report said a farmer had received

\$111 for one bale of cotton and the seed ginned from it. This is the highest received for one bale reported. "The price paid for picking in some sections is as low as 50 cents a hundred pounds, and in other sections it is as high as \$1 a hundred pounds. Fully 90 per cent of the reports received give 75 cents a hundred pounds as the average price for picking in the respective communities.

"Picking operations are general all over the state, but are heaviest in the central portions. In southern Texas, near the coast, picking is about over in many localities, while in the extreme western portion and in the Panhandle picking is just now in full blast.

"San Angelo and Coleman report that practically every one is picking cotton. Hallettsville reports the crop two thirds gathered, Wichita Falls reports picking not fairly begun. La- vaca reports a late crop, Goldthwaite reports an estimated crop of 6000 bales with only 200 ginned. Edna reports an estimated crop of 6000 bales with 1100 ginned. Anson reports an estimated crop of 3500 bales, with 400 ginned. Groveton reports picking barely started. Cotulla reports no crop at all.

"The turn-out at the gin is reported as from 32 per cent to 35 per cent, with the usual average of 33-1-3 per cent. The pink boll and root rot are reported in many places and one place reports the army worm. The boll weevil is nearly everywhere. Jackboro reports that owing to a good rain a valuable top crop would be made if it were not for the weevil."

The unusually large ginning figures given out by the census bureau has caused a ripple in the market in Texas. Many traders were impelled to revise their crop figures on the strength of the ginnings, the figures being about 50,000 bales in excess of that they had expected. Many traders here said this must mean a larger crop than had been counted upon, but others said that it was merely indicative of the cotton in Texas is maturing unusually early and argued that this meant a crop just that much below what would be normally expected. These two opinions seemed to prevail among the trade in about equal strength.

BIG NET PROFITS OF THE MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY

Final Figures for 1916 Fiscal Year Exceed Expectations—30 P. C. Earned on Common

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxwell Motor Company in the third year of its operation made a net profit, after charging off \$500,256 for depreciation, of \$6,426,636, on a production of 60,000 cars, or \$90 per car. This compares with a net profit in the preceding year of \$2,303,314 on an output of 32,000 cars, or \$72 a car.

Final figures of profits for the 1916 fiscal year ended July 31 exceeded expectations, and work out an earning power on Maxwell first preferred stock, now paying 7 per cent, of 39.4 per cent; on the second preferred stock now receiving 6 per cent dividend, of 44.1 per cent; and on the common stock, now at 10 per cent dividend basis, of 30.1 per cent.

In three years the company has expanded production of Maxwell cars as follows: In 1914, 16,360; in 1915, 32,281, and in 1916, 60,000. Net surplus for dividends has increased from \$1,505,467 in 1914 to \$6,426,636 in 1916. How this growth in profits work out on the stock issues is shown in the table below:

	1916	1915
Net	\$6,426,636	\$2,303,314
% on 1st prd.	39.4	32.4
First prd. dividends	963,488	559,533
Balance	4,463,148	1,443,781
% on 2nd prd.	44.1	34.2
Second prd. dividends	607,648	607,648
Balance	3,855,500	836,133
% on common	30.1	6.5

In the above calculation the actual amount of first preferred stock outstanding at the end of each period is used in computing first preferred dividend requirements. The balance sheet as of July 31 shows \$279,741 of the non-interest-bearing dividend warrants (issued in payment of the 14½ per cent accumulated back dividends on the first preferred stock last January) still outstanding.

Working capital at the beginning of the new year was \$10,703,748, of which \$2,695,552 was cash, compared with \$7,999,378 the previous year, and \$6,115,325 in 1914.

Maxwell begins its 1917 season, with its plants as they are, in a position to turn out 100,000 cars, and it is plan of the management, to make the necessary expenditures, which will be small, to enable an output in the 12 months to end next July of 120,000 cars. This will be the third consecutive year in which the output of Maxwell cars has been doubled.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 68, off ¼c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 33½d, off ¼d.

LOCAL COPPER SHARE BOOM IS LACKING

So-Called Shares Almost Neglected Through Period of Unusually Good Conditions

Not for a long time have the so-called lake copper shares furnished a copper stock boom in the Boston market. Except in a few instances these have been almost neglected notwithstanding fundamental conditions as to earnings and dividend outlook were never better or even as good as they are today.

In the past few days, it is true, there has been some indication that interest might turn to this group, which has not really had a broad market for months, if not years. From the standpoint of earnings the lake coppers show up more favorably than many of the other coppers in which the speculative interest is very much larger. There never was a time when the lake coppers were earning as much money or paying as large dividends as at present.

In short, although there is a sufficiency of favorable factors about this group of coppers there seems to be little appreciation of their present situation—at least if buying orders are any criterion.

The following table shows how earnings are piling up and yet have been scantily reflected in the market price of the shares of prominent lake producers:

	Shares	Earn 25-c	Price to mkt
Ahmek	200,000	108	17.14
Allouez	100,000	14.50	67.24
Cal & Hecla	100,000	125	53.5
Centennial	30,000	3	19.78
Copper Range	400,000	18	63.28
Franklin	166,000	2	22.22
Isle Royale	150,000	9	30.30
Lake	100,000	3	14.24
Mack	100,000	5.50	14.38
Mohawk	100,000	25	91.27
Oscoda	96,150	26	91.28
Quincy	110,000	28	91.30
Superior	100,000	4	18.22
Tamarack	60,000	12	37.24
Wolverine	60,000	18	47.38

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange market is irregular. France cables 5.85, checks 5.85½; marks cables 69.13-16, checks 69½; lire cables 6.45, checks 6.45½; Swiss cables 5.32, checks 5.32½; Vienna cables 12.03, checks 12.00; long sterling nominally unchanged at 4.71½ for 60-day bills at 4.69½ for 90-days.

STEEL PATROLL RUNS HIGH
SHARON, Pa.—Activity in the steel and tinplate business is indicated by the disbursement of the largest payroll in the history of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation at Farrell this week. More than \$500,000 has been paid to the employees.

DIVIDENDS

National Shawmut Bank of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 2.

Gray & Davis, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1, to holders of record Oct. 2.

The Automatic Fire Alarm Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 2. Books close Sept. 30 and reopen Oct. 3.

Maine Central Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The William P. Bonbright Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 7.

The Philadelphia Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 2.

The Guaranty Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Wilson & Co., successors to Sulzberger & Sons, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Brunswick-Balke & Collender Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10.

The directors of the Burns Brothers, Inc., have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 2, to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock series "A," payable Oct. 2 to stock of record today.

National Paper & Type Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Canadian Cotton, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Oct. 4 to holders of record Sept. 22.

National Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. No action on common dividend will be taken until October.

At a meeting of the directors of the Torrington Company, a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share was declared payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 22. This increases the annual rate from \$2 to \$3 a share.

The Oil & Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share and an extra dividend of \$2, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30. These dividends are the same as the last quarterly disbursement.

The Prairie Pipe Line Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Sept. 30. Three months ago the company declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the old common stock, \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, and 25 cents per share on the new common stock, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 25.

The American Gas & Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and 2½ per cent on common stocks. The common dividend is payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 20, and the preferred is payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20.

Victor Talking Machine Company declared an extra dividend of \$25 a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$5 a share. The regular quarterly distribution of \$1.75 a share also has been ordered on the preferred stock. All the dividends will be paid Oct. 14, to holders of record Sept. 30.

Gulf States Steel Company declared initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. This places stock on 8 per cent basis. Directors also declared an additional dividend of 3 per cent on second preferred stock, 1½ per cent of which is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14, and balance payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Second preferred stock will therefore share a full year's dividend of 6 per cent.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Spot copper £116, off £1; futures £112, off £1; electro £134 10s, up £1 10s; sales spot 50 tons, futures none.

Spot tin £170 5s, off 5s; futures £171 5s, off 5s; Straits £170 10s, off 5s; sales spot 50 tons, futures 100 tons. Spot lead £20 10s, up 5s; futures £29, unchanged; spot spelter £24, unchanged; futures spelter £24, unchanged.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange quotations are: Tin steady, spot 35½¢; lead strong, spot 60.80¢.

BIG ADVANCE FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIALS

Some Have Reached Highest Price on Record in Stock Market With Steel Issues Conspicuous

The present upward market swing has established for many industrial shares prices never before witnessed or values approximating those familiar only years ago. The rise has included stocks of business corporations in practically every branch of industry, and only the issues of the railroads have been neglected in the advance.

For some time past the star acting of Steel common has held the attention of Wall Street, with Republic Iron & Steel lately receiving a share of the limelight. Since Aug. 5, when it stood at 86½, the former issue has mounted steadily with scarcely a substantial setback to its present high of 107, a price minus the recent dividend of 2.25. It was as recent as Feb. 1, 1915, that this issue sold at 38, the minimum price established by the stock exchange. Republic Iron issues are both selling at record highs, the common stock having soared 18 points since early September.

Last week witnessed the Marine and Atlantic-Gulf issues at record heights and while the former have displayed an easier price tendency this week, the latter have moved up still higher, the common Thursday advancing to 95, which compares with only \$5 a share in 1914.

General Motors Thursday advanced to 750, its record price. Two years ago it was purchasable at 37½. International Paper issues have been prominent, the preferred in the past fortnight making the sensational rise of 28 points to par, which eclipses the former top figure of 95 made in 1899, the year following the formation of the company.

Among the industrials, which in the past day or two sold at the highest prices in years, may be mentioned: Swift & Co. at 152½, the top since 1902; International Paper common at 31½, the best since 1899, when it sold at 63½, and Western Union at 97½, the top since 1902. This week United States Steel preferred, American Writing Paper preferred and Union Bag & Paper issues sold at the highest in five years, Nevada Consolidated the highest in four years and Crucible Steel preferred at 119½ came within a fraction of its record price. Bethlehem Steel by advancing 25 to 580 Thursday, has overtaken the previous 1916 high of 550 made March 14. Last October it touched 600.

Below are presented those stocks now selling at the highest prices on record, also the 1915 high and the 1914 lowest:

	Present	1915	1914
Am Agricultural Chem.	82½	73½	47½
Am Hide & Leather	67	50½	17
Atlan. Gulf & W. I.	95	35	5
do pref.	95	40	13½
Central Leather	64½	61½	25½
do pref.	114½	110½	34½
Can-Am Paper Super.	252	177	82½
General Motors	750	558	37
Inspiration Cons.	63½	47½	14½
Republic Iron & Steel	69½	67½	14
do pref.	115	112½	75
U. S. Steel	107	80½	48
Utah Copper	80½	81½	45½

*1915 low; no sales in 1914.

UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL PROFITS

Union Switch & Signal in the fiscal year to Dec. 31 next will record profits that will make comparison with any other year appear almost ridiculous. It is predicted that the balance of net for the 12 months to end with the calendar year will run between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. The latter figure is equal to 65 per cent on the comparatively small issue of \$6,162,000 common stock and compares with a deficit after dividends in 1915 of \$426,000. Union Switch & Signal has been handling very important shell and other war munitions work during 1916. In order to gain the benefit of the experience of Westinghouse Air Brake, directors of Union Switch & Signal at a meeting Wednesday in Pittsburgh added to the board A. L. Humphrey, vice-president of the Air Brake Company and one of the leading authorities on munitions production in the country. Mr. Humphrey has not only gone on the board but has become a member of the executive committee of the Switch & Signal Company.

BETHELEHEM STEEL DIVIDEND SITUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation are not scheduled to meet until January of next year, to take action on dividends. Last declaration on the common was \$30 a share, payable in four equal installments. Rise in Bethlehem Steel has been accompanied by rumors that large earnings for the current year would result in payment of a large extra cash dividend. It can be said, however, that the subject has not been officially considered. If Bethlehem Steel shows \$350 a share for its common stock this year, the payment of \$30 on the common would mean about 8½ per cent of the amount available for that purpose.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks as furnished by Burroughs & Co. follow:

	Outstanding	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	\$270,000	\$1,100,000	\$100	\$95
Barre Trust	850,000	100	75	
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	95 75
Berkley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	97 85
Board of Trade Building Trust	1,670,000	100	94	
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	3,453,500	100	96
Boston Real Estate Trust	500,000	9,317,000	1000	1020
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	150,000	1,255,000	100	110
Boston Wharf Co. bonds	2,100,000	1000	800	
do stock	6,000,000	100	100	114
Bromfield Building Trust	335,000	583,400	100	98
Business Real Estate Trust, bonds	4,200,000	various	96	98
do stock	3,250,000	100	90	
Chicago Real Estate Trust	2,500,000	1000	970	1000
City Real Estate Trusts, Chicago	200,000	722,000	1000	900 1000
Congress Street Associates	1,340,000	2,100,000	100	97
Constitution Wharf Trust	400,000	400,000	100	90
Copley Square Trust, bonds	5,408,000	1000	1000	1000
do pref.	650,000	100	95	
do com	2,000,000	100	20	
Delta Building Trust	143,000	200,000	100	90
Devonshire Building Trust, pref.	725,000	250,000	100	100
do com	540,000	100	30	45
Dwelling House Associates	119,000	700,000	1000	900
Eastern States Real Estate Trust, bonds	175,000	1000	1000	1000
do stock	233,800	100	100	
Essex Street Trust	1,000,000	100	92	
Factory Buildings Trust	30,000	580,000	100	97
Fifty Associates	235,000	1000 shares	3800	

CHILE'S CAPITAL, VALPARAISO, IS BUSTLING CITY

Advancement Noticeable in Many Ways and Comparison With North American Cities Easily Redounds to Its Advantage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Those who have the general impression that South Americans are but just removed from savages, and that South American cities mean banishment among Indians and a severance from all the comforts of civilization, are speedily disillusioned in arriving at Valparaiso, which is a beautiful city of 200,000 inhabitants.

One steps off his steamer into a city which has every mark of advanced civilization, beautiful office buildings, wide streets, trolley cars, electric lights, shops filled with every conceivable commodity manufactured in Europe and the United States, and meets hurrying, progressive, well-dressed business men who would compare favorably with men of their kind in any first-class city of the world.

One finds the offices filled with every modern convenience in furniture, filing cabinets, typewriters and the usual appurtenances to which the American is accustomed in his own city. There are women stenographers, a strict adherence to office hours and a general air of modernity everywhere. The Union Club, which is one of the many clubs of Valparaiso, is hardly excelled in its advantages by organizations of the kind in American cities. The additional privilege in this club is given for the men to bring ladies for luncheon, which is called breakfast here, and occurs between the hours of 11:30 and 12:30, when all of the business houses close for an hour and a half. There is also an English club and clubs for other nationalities where men who prefer to mix with their own countrymen have particular privileges.

The residence section of Valparaiso is on the hills overlooking the sea, and the residences will compare favorably with the homes about any of the cities of the United States. Villa del Mar, which is situated about eight miles from the heart of Valparaiso, where many of the business men have their homes, is a fashionable watering-place for all Chile. It is the most popular summer resort of the republic, with a beautiful climate and a wonderful situation. It has a collection of remarkably fine residences, and is within easy access of Valparaiso by train and electric cars. Many of the prominent families of Santiago, the capital, have their summer residences in Villa, to which place during the summer months the social life of the capital is transferred.

In February and March, especially, which is midsummer in Chile, this fine suburb is filled to overflowing, and the streets are crowded with smart vehicles of every description—motor cars of the best manufacture, carriages and pairs, dog carts, etc. Before it stretches the deep blue sea and the place is filled with fine trees, beautiful flowers and picturesque surroundings such as money and taste can afford.

The racecourse, hedged in on all sides by the hills, contributes to the popularity and growth of this summer place. There is also ample accommodation made for cricket, football, tennis, golf and polo. There are said to be over 30 clubs in Valparaiso and vicinity for association football alone.

Two theaters and many cinematograph halls in Villa cater to the amusement loving resident, while there are a number of good hotels and many social clubs.

The only lack that the American will discover is during the three winter months of June, July and August, when his great difficulty will be to find a fire, since the people in Chile are so comfortable during the major portion of the year without stoves or steam heat that they fail to make arrangements properly to heat the houses during the winter months. To be sure, the better residences are now putting in fireplaces, although as a matter of fact this is thought by the true Chilean the extreme height of foreign luxury. They seem to see nothing amusing in the habit of sitting about the house with their overcoats and hats on. The American is left to the dilemma of carrying a portable oil stove in his hand or of going to bed in order to keep warm. This chief defect of comfortable living for the Americans in Valparaiso will soon be remedied, as the Chileans are visiting more and more American cities, and realizing what advantages there are in steam heat and open fireplaces.

Taking everything into consideration, the American who is sent by his house to represent them commercially in South America is merely exchanging happy and comfortable conditions, rather than becoming an exile.

JUDGE NAON TO STUDY BANKRUPTCY LAWS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The minister of justice of the Argentine Republic has commissioned Dr. Eduardo M. Naon, a judge of the civil court and a brother of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador at Washington, to go to the United States with the object of making an exhaustive study of the bankruptcy laws in that country. This appointment is commented upon here as being undoubtedly in the interests of the commerce of the country.

NEW STEVEDORE REGULATIONS IN URUGUAY PORTS

National Administration of Montevideo Harbor Causes Clash With Shipping Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTevideo, Uruguay—For a few days recently the new regulations requiring that all stevedores be registered and that the steamers must accept them in the list order, were strongly opposed by the shipping agents, who telegraphed to London and secured an order of the international maritime conference to the effect that no ship of the conference lines should accept cargo for Montevideo. The government, however, through its minister in London, explained the sincerity of its intentions, announcing certain modifications in the regulations, and the boycott was withdrawn.

Under the regulations as modified, the port administrative council, through the traffic office, will examine the capability of the stevedores inscribed in the register, and, until the classification is concluded, will allow vessels handling meat and hides to reject as unfit any stevedore they please. If the rejected man claims to be competent, an employee of the traffic office will witness his work and withdraw him if his incompetency is shown. Stevedores losing their turn in this manner, or for being unable to handle the wench on vessels, shall be given work in the next turn corresponding to a different class of operations. The port council shall prepare the stevedores in the special labors of their calling by organizing a service of apprenticeship. Beyond the above causes, stevedores may be rejected only when it is satisfactorily shown to the traffic office that there is a possibility of injury to the vessel.

A national administration of the port of Montevideo was created by the Uruguayan Congress in extra session on July 20. The new administration, according to the text of the law published in the Diario Oficial of July 25, shall be in charge of a directorate, composed of nine members, four of whom shall be permanent port officials, including the collector of customs and the remainder shall be appointed by the Senate. This body shall have charge of the lighterage service, shipping and reshipping, salvage, etc., and it may grant permission to new port companies to handle this work at its discretion.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Gasoline Inquiry
SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—What has happened to the federal trade commission's report on the high price of gasoline, that was promised to be made public weeks ago? Is the board waiting for public discontent to be allayed by the gradual dropping of the price a cent at a time? The commission has been a long time conducting its inquiry, and to the impatient consumer it seems as if it ought to have learned enough about the situation to give forth at least a glimmering of the facts. It may be that the commission is overworked, but there is an impressive absence of practical fruits coming out of its deliberations. While Democratic orators are boasting of the achievement represented by the creation of this commission, it would be well to give the public an intimation as to how soon that body is going to submit some evidence of its usefulness. According to figures compiled by the United States geological survey, the world's output of crude petroleum in 1915 was greater by 25,194,307 barrels than that of the previous year. It is estimated that a new high record of production will be set in 1916. In consideration of this large increase there is a decided mystery attached to the high prices at which gasoline has been sold during a large part of the present year. Has the increase of production been attended with an increase of consumption so enormous as to explain this phenomenon? And how about those puzzling differences in the retail price of gasoline in different local points—differences amounting to 10 cents a gallon or more in some cases? The public has patiently awaited enlightenment on these points. How much longer must its curiosity remain unassuaged?

More Indians Now Than Ever
TOLEDO BLADE—In the belief of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, there are more Indians in North America now than there were when Columbus discovered the new world. This can be called only a belief, for Mr. Sells can but guess at the Indian population of 400 years ago. But it is quite possible that he is right. In the number of men, women and children, the old Indian tribes were not very strong. They held claim to great areas of country, but occupied them only sparingly. There were enormous stretches, such as Kentucky, which were merely hunting and fighting grounds, but which contained few or no villages. There were long distances between Indian towns, long periods in which these places were not even occupied, the tribesmen wandering about as the means of subsistence dwindled in one district and improved in another. Altogether, the total Indian population was to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands rather than in millions.

CANAL COALING PLANT USED
BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.—The first commercial use of the new coaling plant at the Atlantic terminus of the canal was made on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 30, when the steamship Otaki was taken alongside the coaler wharf to receive 550 tons of coal, says the Canal Record.

ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY SIGN TRADE TREATY

Larger Republic Regarded as Granting Generous Terms to Smaller—Agreement to Cover a Period of Ten Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ASUNCION, Paraguay—Free trade and most favored nation treatment are provided for in the commercial treaty between Argentina and Paraguay signed here July 8 and awaiting only legislative ratification, which is expected to be given without serious opposition in either country. The treaty is signed for a period of 10 years, but remains automatically in force for a second similar term unless one of the contracting nations gives a year's notice of desire to abrogate it. It goes into effect as soon as ratifications are exchanged, except that duties remain in force on certain manufactured articles for five years.

Paraguay has a market in Argentina for some of its products, under free trade conditions, which cannot well enter otherwise, since they are also produced in Argentina and find difficulty in competing if much of a duty is levied. Conspicuous among these are cattle and cattle products.

Articles on which duties remain in force for the first five years of the treaty's existence are those which are largely manufactured in Argentina and find a considerable market in Paraguay, so that the larger republic is considered as granting generous terms in this respect, since she is agreeing to have some of her leading manufactured exports to Paraguay continue to be taxed by the smaller country for the benefit of the latter's treasury and its manufacturing industries. Further, the exports of Paraguay to Argentina are, according to the last full year's figures available, larger than those from Argentina to Paraguay, so that the big republic is giving up a larger volume of imports on which duties might be levied; on the other hand, there is a much larger percentage of manufactured goods in the imports into Paraguay from Argentina than those flowing in the other direction, and, since the duties levied by Paraguay are higher, on the average, than those of Argentina, the actual financial advantage of the deal in savings on import duties is with Argentina.

Not every one here regards the treaty with equanimity. Brazilian sympathizers are frank to admit that they see a large present advantage to Argentina as against Brazil and that this treaty is a part of the Argentine policy of gradually drawing closer the economic and political bonds between Paraguay and Argentina, of which the eventual outcome is believed likely to be virtual absorption of the smaller country by its larger neighbor.

A translation of the treaty as published in El Diario of this city follows: "The government of the Republic of Paraguay and that of the Republic of Argentina, taking into consideration similar interests of their economic life and the mutual conveniences of commercial interchange, have resolved to celebrate a treaty which, establishing a practice of liberality in customs duties on a basis of reciprocal and equivalent privileges and exemptions, may contribute continuously to increase the trade between the two countries, at the same time strengthening the relations of cordial friendship which fortunately exist between them."

"With this object they have appointed their plenipotentiary representatives, as follows: His excellency, the President of Paraguay, to Senor Don Manuel Gondra, secretary of state in the department of foreign relations, and his excellency, the President of Argentina, to Senor Mario Ruiz de los Llanos, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who, having consulted their respective powers and finding them in good and proper form, have concurred in the following stipulations:

"Article 1. All articles of production, cultivation or industry, craft or manufacture of the contracting republics, with the temporary exceptions to which the second clause refers, which are introduced from the territory of one to the other, shall be free from all import duty, and, whether in transit or being exported to the other country, shall be considered as if articles of production, cultivation or industry of the territory in which they are found and shall have, in consequence, the fiscal treatment to which in such case they are entitled.

"Article 2. During the first five years of the existence in force of this treaty, the following articles shall remain outside the stipulations of the preceding article, and, therefore, subject to the respective import duties: Sugar, matches, candles, footwear, saddlery, household furniture and wearing apparel. At the end of that period, de facto and without the necessity of any further consideration, all those articles shall enjoy the freedom from duties which this convention establishes.

"Article 3. Both republics obligate themselves to permit the free transit through their ports and across their respective territories of articles of foreign production or manufacture which proceed from a third country with a destination in one or the other of them.

"This traffic shall be done only through those ports which have fiscal deposits for foreign merchandise in transit, and importation in the nation of destination shall be effected through the custom houses qualified by the government thereof to handle it.

"Article 4. Following the exchange of ratifications of this convention, both countries will direct that their customs authorities draw up in rules, by common accord, the procedure to fol-

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low for its proper execution, giving heed to preventing effectively clandestine or fraudulent introduction of goods which, because of their origin and port of sailing are not comprehended within these stipulations. Said regulations shall be adjusted within 30 days of the exchange of ratifications.

"Article 5: The two high contracting parties agree that all favor, privilege or immunity referring to commerce not mentioned in the articles of this treaty which at present either of them has already conceded, or later may concede, to another nation, shall be extended to the other contracting party, freely, if the concession has been fully made, and under the same, or equivalent conditions, if made conditionally.

"Article 6: The present treaty shall become effective immediately after the exchange of ratifications, which shall be brought about as soon as possible in this city of Asuncion, and shall remain in force during 10 years, with the understanding that it shall stand renewed for an equal term if neither of the signatory governments manifests to the other, a year before the expiration, its desire to have it cease.

"In witness whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries, respectively have caused this to be signed and sealed in duplicate, in the city of Asuncion, capital of the Republic of Paraguay, on the 8th day of July, 1916."

ANTI-LIQUOR LEAGUE IN BUENOS AIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—An anti-liquor league was recently formed in Buenos Aires, when delegates from literary and ethical culture societies met in the Ateneo Popular and organized under the name of "Liga Popular contra el Alcohollismo." The purpose of the league is to make a united propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors by means of lectures, the circulation of printed pamphlets and by specially prepared cinematograph films to be shown in the schools and theaters. The league will petition congressmen to enact appropriate legislation to regulate the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors. Alcoholic liquors now have an un-restricted sale.

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FORT SMITH
NEW GAS WELLS
BRING BUSINESS

Smelters Established in New Oil Field and Other Concerns Prepare to Locate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The latest test of the new gas well by the Clear Creek Oil & Gas Company in the Kibler field, near Van Buren, shows a daily flow of 17,200,000 square feet. This makes a total daily flow in excess of 190,000,000 feet supplied by the wells of four companies. The Clear Creek Company has eight wells, the Wild Cat Oil & Gas Company six, the Crowe Oil & Gas Company four and the Oklahoma Producing Company one. These four companies are now co-operating in sinking a deep test well to a possible depth of 4000 feet in quest of oil. The average depth of the above 19 wells is about 2300 feet. Altogether, there 12 companies now drilling.

Two large smelting companies have already been located as a result of the gas development and other large concerns are planning on locating at Fort Smith in the near future. The Fort Smith Smelting Company at Fort Smith and the Arkansas Smelting Corporation at Van Buren have their plants completed and smelter is being shipped from Fort Smith almost daily in carload lots. The most of the ore comes from the zinc fields just north of here in Arkansas and Missouri.

One ore contract with the Rush Zinc field calls for 110,000 tons a month for the next three years. Ore has been received from as far away as Australia and Argentina and South America.

NEW STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BEMIDJI, Minn.—The state normal school board at a recent meeting here voted for the establishment on a tract of ground set aside by the city of a normal college to cost \$300,000. It will be the sixth state school of the kind in Minnesota. The Legislature at its last session set aside \$25,000 for the purpose.

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REMAKING MEN BEHIND WALLS OF SING SING

Law and Order, Under Warden Osborne, Takes Place of Unpleasantness and Violence — Government and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Regardless of how much you have been told and have read about the work Thomas Mott Osborne is doing in Sing Sing prison, you never fully realize the depth of that work, its far-reaching influence for good both within and without the prison, until a member of the Mutual Welfare League guides you about inside the walls and shows you at first hand the workings of the little democracy there set up.

For it takes no stretching of the truth, after such a trip, to agree with the words Sing Sing No. 65,368 has written in the current number of the Star of Hope, the prison magazine:

"For almost a century the most notorious and conspicuous prison in the land has been Sing Sing, due to its position at New York's back door, and Sing Sing has run the gamut from the old cat-o'-nine tails down through contract labor and the brooding cell to the day when Thomas Mott Osborne opened the doors and said: 'We have found that we cannot govern you with honor to ourselves, so the time has come for you to govern yourselves.'... Law and order, to the prisoner's view, has taken the place of revenge and violence, and has created a republic out of a place in New York's backyard."

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor and his friends, one of whom had visited the prison 30 years ago, were shown about by a young man, who is chairman of the athletic committee and member of the executive board of the league. He knew his description of the cell-block, the shoe shop, the knitting shop, the dining room, kitchen, library and all other features of the prison thoroughly, and that description was given with amazing facility, and yet not too fast to hide the enthusiasm for the league and all its works which lay behind it. He knew where the state had been and still was amiss in compelling prisoners to perform work in the shoe shop and knitting shop, which would be of no help to them whatever when they were released.

He knew how the recreation period from 4 to 6 every day and the additional time granted to the men away from their cells had turned the light into those cells and purified them, and the lives in them, to an extent hitherto impossible a few years ago. He knew what the men gained in character as well as comfort from the baseball games, the tennis court, the motion pictures, "sings" lectures and religious services in the chapel, the new kitchen, the new seating arrangement in the dining room, and the many other features which have caused the thoughtless to sneer at the new Sing Sing as a pleasure resort, and the thoughtful to praise it as a character builder.

And when he was in doubt, he could ask such men as the superintendent of the automobile school to explain that work, or the man in charge of the league's educational course to explain that. And all around were men from whose faces the sullen and the revengeful, in almost every case, had been removed; men whose step was sprightly, not dejected; whose whole appearance, said the member of the party who could speak on that subject, contributed largely to the astounding change from the general atmosphere that pervaded the prison and its inmates 30 years ago.

In some of the cells were seen flags and pictures and books. Some of the pictures and some of the books were not of the sort one expects to see in cells. Neither does one expect to see delicate white curtains hung in barred doors, nor hear prisoners playing and singing around the prison chapel piano, nor watch men whose official names are numbers getting out a magazine that carries outside the prison the message of hope that is being told and lived inside.

One is surprised, too, to learn that each man is required to pay weekly rental for his cell—a dollar for the lower cells, a dollar and a half for the second row and smaller prices for the upper rows. In addition, 25 cents goes each week to the barber. These and other bills for necessities are paid for with token money issued by the league. Just now all that this means is that the prisoner is enabled to retain a sense of the value of money that he could never retain with merely the cent and a half the state gives him for his work daily.

Just now, too, when he is released, he gets only \$10 from the state and a brand new pair of prison shoes, made by himself and his fellows—shoes whose peculiar appearance would stamp him anywhere, among the informed, as a former prisoner. But if Mr. Osborne and the league have their way, a system will be devised by which the state shall, at the end of his term, redeem in real cash the token money the prisoner may have been able to save inside the prison. This, they say, will be another step toward perfecting Sing Sing as a remaker of men.

Essential to this remaking process, of course, beyond the establishment of a self-government system conducive to fanning the spark of good latent in each man to a flame, is the educational system conducted by the league. Any inmate may become a member of not more than two classes, but to retain his membership he must attend the classes regularly and prove by his work that he is really desirous of learning. He may make his choice

of subjects among Spanish, commercial bookkeeping and the like, mathematics, Italian, mechanical drawing, automobile repairing, English literature and history, stenography, telegraphy, and instrumental music. Classes in French, German and other studies await only the demand for them.

The league's educational committee urges the newcomer not to idle his spare time away. "You will probably be assigned," it says to him, "or transferred to work you understand and thus be able to preserve your present expertness, or be assigned to work akin thereto and thus broaden your qualifications, or if you are without a trade or vocation and wish to learn one you may be able to do so, or if you deem your education incomplete you may, with the aid of our libraries, study either in class or alone."

The superintendent of the automobile repair shop said the men were taught everything about a car, except how to run it. The class was full, with a waiting list twice its size. The instant a man "loafed" in his work he was dropped. There was no room for shirkers. When members of that class were released they would be able to qualify as expert automobile mechanics. That would mean much in a world that until recently has looked with suspicion on all men who have served time. All the vocational work of the league will later be housed in the old North power house, which is now being remodeled along modern lines.

The league, being entirely a self-governing organization, conducts its own court of justice where punishment for infringement of prison rules is meted out. The league through its delegates, sergeants, executive board and judiciary board is authorized and expected to maintain order, enforce all rules and investigate all charges made either by the guards or inmates for breach of the rules. That is why in the shoe shop, where there used to be three guards and two inspectors, there are now only the inspectors. That is why the warden can allow the men the special privileges of conversing freely with each other (breaking the dining room silence used to mean hours and hours of cell confinement), of receiving visits, of receiving and sending letters frequently, of unrestrained movement about the prison grounds, of engaging in out-door games and exercises during recreation hours, of attending shows, concerts and other performances in the chapel almost nightly and of receiving instruction in trades, letters and languages.

But there are infringements of the rules, of course, and there are personal disputes which must be settled. Hence the league's court sits in the chapel daily at 4 o'clock. There is the right of appeal to the higher court, in which the warden sits, but it is not often that such appeal is taken. Punishment consists mainly in depriving the guilty one of certain of his privileges. It means more to a Sing Sing prisoner nowadays to be robbed of his recreation hours than it used to mean to the men who had to stand toes to a straight line for 24 hours.

Recently the warden has authorized the organizing of a parole board made up of two members of the league's judiciary committee, two members of the executive committee and the sergeant-at-arms, who is the only permanent member, the other four serving for two weeks. It is this board's duty to receive applications for reinstatement in the league from those who have been suspended by the court. These applications are acted upon every evening, and any suspended member may apply for reinstatement at any time. The reinstatement is made by the warden's court.

Meals are served in the chapel. Gradually the long slate benches, at which the men used to be forced to crowd, are being replaced by white-topped tables seating 10 each, and not by the state, but by the league, which through its small funds cannot make the change very fast. It was a committee of the league, too, that investigated kitchen conditions and presented a report, the recommendations in which have been realized in a clean, white room, with modern cooking apparatus, the absolute antithesis of the old kitchen, with its antiquated machinery for making meals. There is a commissary, too, where prisoners may buy food, if they do not care to eat with the rest.

When the party had seen the library and the educational department offices, and had bought some token money, not only as souvenirs but to help the league's work, and had further contributed toward that work after a member of its executive committee had explained what the league was doing and how it had no money but that contributed by its friends, they came out into the sunny yard, with the blue strip of the Hudson sparkling beyond one prison wall and the heights of Ossining stretching beyond the others—Ossining, many of whose residents do not realize the revolution in penology which is being worked out in its own back yard.

It was just past 4 o'clock and the recreation hour was on. Two men were playing tennis with all the zest of a Longwood or Forest Hills match. Several were disappearing around the corner with bats and gloves and balls. "Yes," said one man, "baseball's a great thing up here. Exciting games every week. Does us a world of good."

The shops were pouring out hundreds of men; there were 1466 inmates of the prison that day. They scattered to various places, but very few to their cells. Here a man wearing a white silk shirt and with his hair strictly combed, was walking across the yard with jaunty steps. There, leaning against a post, were two young fellows. "No," said one, "I was never there today, but I didn't see him."

That remark, as well as any other we heard, proved the effect of the Osborne system within the walls. That man had somebody there he cared to see. Prison rules were such that he could get "over there" to see him. They were such that in the tone in which he told about it to his friend there was nothing of dejection, nothing

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ing that does not characterize the casual remark made anywhere.

At the door stood the superintendent of the automobile school. He had an auto shoe over his shoulder and he was saying, through the barred gate, "Get me a pass-out, Charlie, for across the road." A Mutual Welfare Leaguer seldom betrays the trust reposed in him. And when he does, as in the case of Peter Cullen, he usually comes back.

But now it was time to leave. The guide, having asked the party to sign the visitors' book, retreated into the shadow. And there they thanked him for his kindness and somebody said, "When you come out, come to me if you have any trouble in starting again."

For that is how one feels toward all prisoners after having seen them growing into better men under the developing influence of their own little republic.

Then the guide, who through all his conversation for the past two hours had never once spoken of the place as "prison," but always as "this institution," went back into the yard and the gate closed behind the visitors. There was but a single regrettable feature of the whole afternoon; there had been no court that day. And yet this was regrettable only from the standpoint of the sightseer. Otherwise it was another sign of the Sing Sing times, since, there being no cases of rule infringements to be tried, there was no reason for the court to sit.

The most vivid memory of the trip is the picture of a prisoner, on top of a ladder, feeding a flock of doves which live in two cotes close to the place where the condemned men are housed, but up toward the sun.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS REACH GREAT TOTAL

Figures for First Seven Months of 1916 Were \$2,926,221,372, Gain of Nearly a Billion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Growth of American foreign commerce in the first seven months of the calendar year, 1916, is shown in a statement by the department of commerce. The total value of imports and exports of merchandise in the period named was \$4,394,040,948. This was an increase of nearly a billion and a half, compared with the first seven months of the calendar year, 1915.

In the first seven months of 1915 the total value of American imports and exports was \$2,979,333,765. The actual increase for the 1916 seven-month period was, therefore, \$1,414,707,183. The total value of exports from January to July inclusive, in 1916, is given as \$2,926,221,372, compared with \$1,970,277,207 for the corresponding period in 1915. The aggregate value of the imports during the first seven months of this year was \$1,467,818,575, compared with \$1,009,054,559 during the corresponding period last year. Increase in exports alone was \$955,944,155, and the increase in imports was \$458,765,016.

The British empire is the greatest American customer. In the month of July, 1916, alone the exports from this country to the United Kingdom aggregated \$152,742,105, compared with \$84,123,364 in the corresponding month of 1915.

GUNNERY RECORD BY SUPERDREADNOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A record in naval gunnery has been made by the new superdreadnought Pennsylvania, whose 12 14-inch rifles, mounted as a main battery in four turrets, on a simultaneous discharge in a recent trial registered five hits on a small target 11 miles away, where a target is not visible to the gunners. The Pennsylvania is the first vessel to have her entire main battery mounted three guns to a turret, and her performance is declared by ordinance and construction officials to be the final answer to critics opposing the three-gun turret system.

The Nevada and Oklahoma, also new additions to the navy, are equipped with two three-gun and two two-gun turrets.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Pumping Engines. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, until 1:30 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, October 11, 1916, for one steam turbine driven pumping unit having a capacity of 50,000,000 United States gallons in 24 hours, to be installed in the Metropolitan Sewerage Works pumping station at West Street, Boston. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, forms of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of Sewerage Works, 1 Ashburton Place. Printed forms must be used in making proposals. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. FREDERICK D. SMITH, Chief Engineer of Sewerage Works, WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT, Secretary, Boston, September 14, 1916.

Registration of Voters

Boston, September 11, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that an additional session of registration of voters will be held in the various ward registration places from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Saturday evening, September 16, 1916, and that the central office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, will be open continuously on said date from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. for registration of voters. Registration for the State Primary, September 20, 1916, will close on Saturday, September 16, 1916, at 10 p. m. John M. Minton, Melancthon W. Burien, Frank Seiberlich, John B. Martin.
Board of Election Commissioners.

DETROIT, MICH.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

"Ribboncraft" and Its Originator

A yard of ribbon!

It sounds little enough doesn't it, to have been the starting point of a big, successful business? Yet the originator of "Ribboncraft," who found herself, three and a half years ago, with no apparent resources and a boy of 12 or so to educate, will tell you, quietly but with shining eyes, that she has had every prospect of doing \$75,000 worth of business this year. Not that the money is her chief goal or satisfaction, by any means, but there seems no other way of indicating the astonishing growth of her modest venture, begun in her own home, of fashioning and selling dainty things made entirely of ribbon.

It's just another of those splendid stories of achievement which the women of today are giving us. How courageously they are launching out into the field of work developing their talents and entering the world of business, and how much they have to give, in the way of encouragement, information, and difficulties overcome, to other women who have, perhaps, just one little domestic achievement to be turned to lucrative account.

The ribboncrafters now occupy a large and attractive space, out on a shady avenue in a suburb of one of the largest cities in the United States. A jaunt through the offices and workrooms reveals boxes upon boxes of charming accessories, made from ribbons of all widths and shades. There are ribbon roses, exquisitely fashioned, ribbon pansies and daisies, rosettes of ribbon for lingerie and baby garments; emery pouches of ribbon with a ribbon posy perched at the top; ribbon-covered toilet articles, such as tinest powder cans for the baby's basket, covered with pale pink satin ribbon and tipped with a pale pink wild rose of ribbon. There are armlets and lingerie clasps of shirred ribbon, little French sashes for children's cyclotted frocks—dainty lengths of ribbon caught with ribbon flowers. Sachets and pin-cases, corsage flowers and great pink-petaled satin roses with powder-puffs tucked away in their hearts, are a few of the prettiest trifles. Seven alert young women manage the assembling, packing and shipping of the dainty output, and out through the suburb between 80 and 90 home women (over 150 women at holiday time) are busy making the different articles.

"And when I began, all the help I had was given me by one or two of my neighbors, who did not want to take any money for their work," laughs the original ribboncrafters, when you are again seated in her pretty office. It is a clean, airy place, its businesslike oak desk adorned with baskets of remarkably realistic ribbon flowers, and the head of the business presents that combination of executive ability and feminine graciousness which marks the modern woman of affairs.

"It all started so simply that even I am amazed at the proportions to which it has grown," she continues. "You see, there suddenly came the time for me to support myself, and that quickly. I was untrained except in the little accomplishments of home women; but one day a woman friend of mine told me of an exquisite corsage rose, with bud and leaves, which she had seen in a large city shop. It cost \$5, though, and she didn't care to spend so much. I was left with my fingers, and I told her I knew I could copy it, if she would get me the ribbon. I succeeded in making a flower that delighted her, and presently two of her friends asked her if she thought I would make some for them. She told them that I would, but she said to me:

"If you make these flowers, you must charge \$5 for them. They are worth it, and these women would have to pay that elsewhere."

"I made these ornaments, and several others, and then, very slowly, I began to make them in larger quantities and sell them to a woman's exchange. I added other and less expensive ribbon posies, gradually increasing the variety and improving the quality. That first year we sold as many as we could make, and presently my house was filled with busy, happy women, all earning quite a bit a day.

"The little novelties were in great demand and soon we spread our sales to the larger shops and the department stores, and eventually only to the

wholesalers. Such large quantities were ordered that only the wholesale people could handle it all.

"This last spring we moved into these commodious quarters, with reception rooms, receiving office, private office, tinting room—for the blossoms are tinted by an ingenious process—and large space for packing and shipping. I make all the original models, which are then given out to the workers to copy, oversee everything, interview salesmen, and so on.

"Now any woman can do what I have done if she will work, work, work. There is no other way and there is no other secret. Even now I work practically 14 hours a day. Women are often prone to intermittent activity, lack of persistence, and unbusinesslike methods; but these absolutely interfere with progress. We must all learn that thoroughness, faithful attention to details, and unremitting toil are the keys that unlock the doors of the business world. We must all accept the lessons of experience, and learn by our mistakes—how often it has been said before!

"I must admit, too, my debt of gratitude for what the men have done before us. We are equal to the same successes they have achieved, but we must learn their executive methods, and adopt the rules they have laid down. The time came when I had to turn to business men for guidance in bookkeeping, auditing, stock taking, incorporating. I ply every man I come across with questions, and I always learn something. I have always found them ready and glad to help me, and their advice and aid have been invaluable.

"Yet we women are learning how to work together, too. My organization of women workers is so harmonious, so interested, loyal, and efficient, that it is a positive joy to think about them. They do not work for me, they work with me. When they come in to get their orders, and return with the finished product, it is like a little woman's club, almost—a meeting of friends all interested in the same thing.

"As to the practical working out of the business, I have found that the real growth of it, in volume, has been due to producing a few things in large numbers. Although I experimented with odd novelties, queer artistic color combinations, and the like, I found these expensive to produce and but a small demand for them; so I stuck to the simple, universally-loved colors, the moderately-priced universally used article, and concentrate my efforts on these. It pays better. Here, for example, is a box containing 80 dozen rose pink ribbon roses, brought in by one woman worker. There is no end to the demand for these little French roses as garniture for lingerie and frocks.

"Another secret is keeping strictly to one idea. Every article we produce is made of ribbon. Ribbon was my keynote and I have stuck to it. Another secret is to avoid waste. Not a scrap of ribbon, not even an inch, is ever thrown away or wasted. If articles are brought in that are not good enough to send out on regular orders, I include them in a local sale which I hold twice a year, when all unsold things are disposed of at cost. All surplus ribbons are made up into articles for this sale, all sold ones are similarly used. Periods when business is light are utilized to make up articles for this semi-annual sale, when the residents of the suburbs may secure things at low prices.

"To find the one thing you can do well, to stick to that one thing, work hard, grow steadily,—this spells success and satisfaction for the woman who goes into business for herself."

Nut Salad

Cut up in small pieces a small bunch of celery, ½ pound of apples; 1 pound of English walnuts, chopped; ½ pound of white grapes, and 1 pound of candied cherries. Cut each cherry in two, seed the grapes, and pour over it mayonnaise. Just before serving, pour over the whole a cup of whipped cream. This will make enough salad for 30 people.

Yorkshire Pudding

Mix 1 pint of milk very carefully with 1 cup of flour, so as to avoid lumps, then add two well-beaten eggs. Bake in a pan under a roast of meat. Serve with brown gravy.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Eccentric Yellow-Breasted Chat

One of the most elusive, entertaining and mysterious of our common small birds is the yellow-breasted chat. Even the best ornithologists confess that he is a mystery. So far as I have been able to learn no one has ever photographed him, writes a contributor to Boy's Life. Here is a bird worthy of careful observation. Let us try to understand his clownish actions and to portray him with the camera.

He is such a ventriloquist, has such a varied repertoire of calls and songs, is so lively in action, so shy and yet so vociferous that to most people he is totally unknown, because all these varied characteristics are never centered in one bird.

If you once see him, his appearance is so striking and his actions are so funny, and his calls so numerous that you will never again be troubled to identify him either in seeing or hearing. He is the largest of the warblers. His upper part is olive green, the lower part a bright yellow.

Search for him in bushy thickets or thin undergrowth. Mr. Chapman says:

"I frankly confess that his true

character is a mystery to me. While listening to his strange medley and watching his peculiar actions, we are certainly justified in calling him eccentric, but that there is method in his madness no one who studies him closely can doubt."

Extensive correspondence with nature photographers fails to find one photograph of the bird, though there are many of his nest.

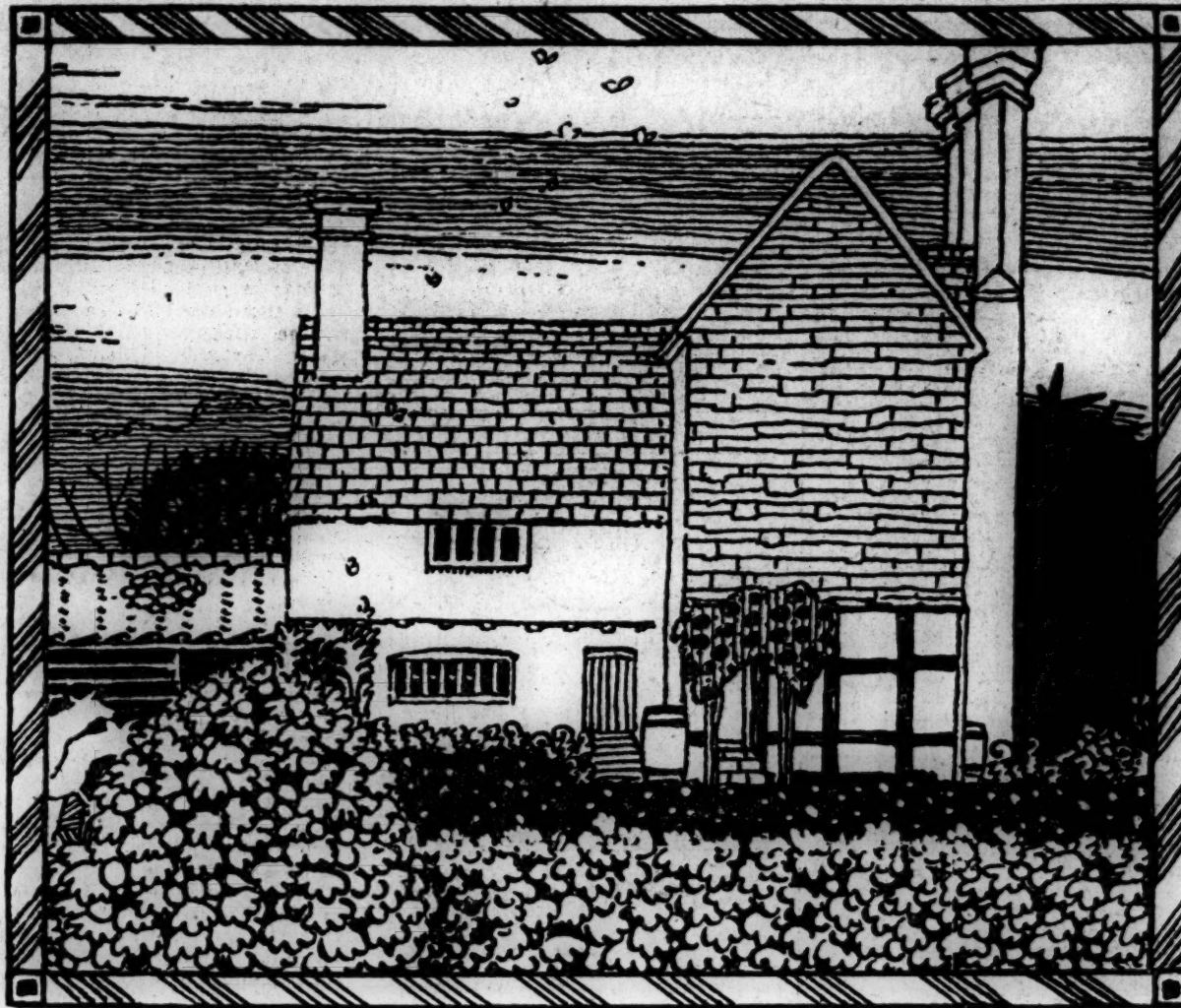
Triple Acrostic

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49. 99. 100

Cross-words: 1. Smear with an adhesive stuff. 2. A kind of willow. 3. A masculine nickname. 4. The opposite of entad. 5. Unbound. 6. A fabric made of fax.

When the foregoing words have been rightly guessed, and written one below another, the letters in the diagram from 1 to 2, from 3 to 4, and from 5 to 6, will each spell the surname of a famous poet.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to preceding puzzle—Riddle. Reign, Rain, Rein.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Essence Versus Imitation

The present day craving for old houses, old furniture and a primitive way of living is doing one good thing, at least. The faithful workmanship of the past is being appreciated at its full value, and the beauty of honest building and sincere labor is recognized. But, when it comes to living in old houses and preserving their ancient air in a homelike way, it does seem difficult to get away from the feeling of living in a museum. To summon the aid of a professional decorator and have the house furnished in keeping with the period of the architecture does not give that individual touch which constitutes the chief value of a home. Moreover, the decorator too often introduces imitations of old furniture and fabrics, and any idea of "false pretenses" is at once out of harmony with the original sober craftsmanship through whose sincerity the house stands firm and solid today.

But the world is a big place and all sorts of ways and means of dealing with difficult situations are forever cropping up. The revival of interest in peasant industries is a great help to the solving of the problem of the old house which is to be a home, and not an antique warehouse.

A Tudor manor house that stands in the Kentish wealds today is a fine example of what can be done to harmonize the past and the present. The present owners discovered it in a sadly refurbished state; the old house, indeed, had to be excavated from the shell of lath and plaster which had grown up inside during the centuries. The grand old cavernous fireplaces with their generous chimney-corners, the fine stone chimney-pieces, the mullioned window frames, even the magnificent kingpost (the great post which goes from the center of the tie-beams to the center of the roof-top) had all to be dug out and exposed once more in the glory of their strength and stoutness.

But the house that was revealed was wholly out of date with Victorian rosebud prettiness; it was most grim and certainly rugged, with the dignity of rough-hewn timbers and stone flagged floors, made for hobnailed boots to tramp upon. It did seem necessary to find old furniture: a long oak table with solid benches for one end of the living room; mighty iron dogs to hold the logs back, piled high in the hearth-place. A great iron jack had been actually boarded up with the fireplace, and that was now released for active service, and held a kettle simmering cozily on an autumn afternoon. But all this iron and aggrimed oak increased the dark look of the rooms. Then came whitewash and light, however; and the thought of post-impressionism.

Yes, of all the fabrics from the imitations of Jacobean or Georgian patterns to the sprigged muslins of our grandmothers, the very latest post-impressionist designs best matched the rough simplicity of the Tudor builders. The bright naive birds, the splashes of brilliant colorful flowers gave a festive air that was not too conventional or studied; the casement windows, hung with the riotous fancies of the most modern artists, seemed to smile for pleasure. Cushions and rugs (in moderation) followed, and then the paint pot was invoked. The great bedroom, where the king-post towered majestically in the lofty ceiling, was given a rich coat of ultramarine blue against which the black beams told as effectively as if the room had been a splashes of gold relieve it, and the bed-hangings and curtains might have come direct from Bakst, while the mighty fireplace, piled with logs, cast wonderful shadows and flames to make the setting more barbaric and magnificent. The toilet ware, of course, was earthenware, for peasant ware comes in the most gorgeous of rich colors, and every bedroom in the house was graced by a washstand, glowing with sunset-rose, purple, blue or yellow. The work of the Russian

peasants came to give the finishing touch of dainty handwork, and their cross-stitch towels made washing a delightful ceremony.

But, while this Russian note ran so strangely and happily through the English manor, the dresser in the living room was cheerfully international. Here all the pottery of the house was kept, and Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Bavarian, Dutch and English earthenware were foregathered in a parti-colored cosmopolitan assembly. All peasant art seems to belong together; the gay simplicity of the flowers, skies, woods and streams has infused the earth and glaze with their brightness, and, if the ware is solid, it is in keeping with solid houses. And the post-impressionist fabrics and the paint pot of the color enthusiast, who was a "mere man" and no professional painter, harmonized with the pots and bowls because of the common joy in color.

But, when the house was finally habitable, it gave up its best treasure. Surely never was there a more charming present than that which was hidden away in the house for a har-

vest-home celebration. As he splashed about with his paint brush, the color enthusiast discovered the walls felt hollow, and investigation within and without showed the importance of this discovery. Consultation with the master-mason, who was also the master-builder of the village, followed; and one day, when the mistress of the house went up to town, busy hours ensued. Next morning she opened her eyes with a strangely unfamiliar feeling; and there, just opposite, she found herself looking at an entirely new view—the apple-laden orchard sweeping over the green grass to the far blue Kentish hills with the brook's song sounding loud and clear. The gift was a new old window, bricked up for many years and hidden away beneath the eastern gable.

It is not too far-fetched, surely, to look on these old houses as windows through whose aid we can have enchanting glimpses of the past; and the discovery that the most primitive and ancient art is in agreement with some of the most advanced art of today is one of the lessons they teach through practical demonstration.

Regarding Walking Sticks

For several years the walking stick has been coming into its own among women as well as among men. There is nothing new in women carrying the stick. In fact, the habit dates back into rather early times.

"Caneology is a most interesting study," says Alfred Linton, an expert on canes. "There are canes and canes. The smartly dressed woman today will often be seen with her jaunty little stick attached to her arm by a leather strap, or carried lightly in the hand as she goes along the street. Nor is there anything mannish about the custom. Some canes are especially made for women. A man or woman who has joined the procession wishes to have the walking stick experts say, 'Ah, there goes a person of judgment, one who is versed in the essentials of correct attire.' If you would be worthy of that eulogy, be careful in the selection of your stick.

"We think of the modern cane, with its cunningly concealed electric flash light, as something new, but before the crusades pilgrims carried hollow staffs for the double purpose of support in walking and for hiding places for their possessions. In Bible times, we read that Moses had his staff and Aaron his rod. They have generally been typical of power and protection, later figuring as marks of office and distinction. The "swagger sticks" of the military are common in all lands. The baton is wielded alike by the Marshal of France and the leader of an orchestra, and these have all come from the same family. The shilleagh from Ireland, and the Palawan cane in the Palawan Islands of the Philippines, are old tribal trophies, once used as means of protection and gifts of distinction. In Palawan, the native cut this stick at certain times through the year. At their periodical gatherings, the tribes presented their best sticks to their chiefs. In turn, these chiefs, at the meeting of the chiefs, give their best stick to the chief of chiefs. This was considered a token of sovereignty.

"That these gifts have always been considered a token of respect and friendship is proved by the custom of presenting to friends valuable sticks as expressions of appreciation. When presenting a stick to a friend, it is considered the height of courtesy to present him or her with a stick made of some precious wood. The Malacca is the cane par excellence. These canes come from different cuts of the wood. The ordinary Malacca is made by cutting off the required length for a cane, joints and all, sandpapering the joints down and then painting them in imitation of the perfect sticks. The all bark, or genuine Malacca, is in the cane world what the oriental pearl or perfect diamond is in the

gem world. The piece that is essential to make the best cane is found between the joints of the palm stock. To find one perfect stock measuring 40 inches between two joints, a great number of lengths must be sorted over, so rare is the perfect stick. These sticks cost anywhere from \$50 to \$150. The birthplace of the Malacca is not in Malacca as often supposed, but in Siak, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. It is known in botanical circles as Calamus Scipionum, a slender climbing palm. To get this true Malacca, a length between two joints or nodes, without break of bark from one end of it to the other, is the task of the specialist. These sticks are shipped to Europe in great bundles and boxes, and are selected out of hundreds of sticks.

"There are other kinds of canes, some of them beautiful. There is the snakewood, of which there are many in the market, but, while interesting because of their reddish color, they do not possess true worth, for there is scarcely a piece that has not holes and cracks which have been filled with wax. On the other hand, Indian snakewood is very strong, with a clean bark, and is a growth and not a made stick. This stick in olden times was used for spears, because of its great strength. Time was when all ebony was thrown away which was not pure black, but today the so-called turtle or figured ebony is greatly prized, with its streaks and markings in black.

"I have in my possession a few old sticks, rare because of their association and make. One, a chased silver handled one has Thomas Jefferson's name carved in it. Another cane, now the property of a well-known judge, was given by President Andrew Jackson to the judge's father. The two names meet on the handle. Here is another stick with Washington's face in silver, and the legend 'Sacred to Freedom.' It is made of the wood in the stairway at Mount Vernon. Another cane is made of the wood from a window casement in the room where Henry Clay was married. One made of 3000 pieces took the prize in the Paris exposition. Another is made of shittim wood, spoken of as being the wood out of which the Ark of the Covenant was made, which wood now grows in North Carolina. You see, there is much enjoyment in the study of canes, and they are often things of beauty."

Pop-Overs

Sift 2 heaping tablespoons of baking powder into 1 quart of flour. Rub into the flour a tablespoon of butter. Add 4 well-beaten eggs and 1 quart of milk. Stir to a smooth batter and bake at once in muffin tins.

As to Cutlets

"When in doubt, order cutlets" is the motto of many a housekeeper. Unfortunately, however, although an every-day dish, it is one which is seldom properly prepared, and it is by no means an inexpensive luxury when ordered from the butcher as "cutlets," and not, as it should be, as neck of lamb or mutton, the best end being used for cutlets or noisettes (i. e., boneless cutlet), the remainder for hot pot, haricot, or Scotch broth, while the surplus fat should be rendered down and added to the store of frying fat.

There is quite an art in trimming a cutlet, but, once the process is thoroughly grasped, it presents but few difficulties, writes a contributor to the Queen, London. First of all, when ordering cutlets always see that the neck of mutton is properly hung, and have the chine bone (that is, the top of the ribs) removed by the butcher, so then the joint can easily be divided into cutlets by the cook, cutting halfway between each bone with a sharp, strong knife. If, however, the neck of mutton is a large one, the line of the bone should be followed closely, thus leaving a boneless piece of meat between every two cutlets. This cannot be done with lamb, as the meat is too small. There are always seven cutlets in a neck of mutton, and therefore, if more than this number of cutlets are required, the boneless pieces of meat must also be trimmed and served alternately with the cutlets proper.

To trim, take each cutlet separately, place it on a wetted meat board, and with a wetted knife or a wetted rolling pin beat it carefully into shape, so as to make the meat level with the bone, then trim off all superfluous fat and skin; put the point of the knife in just where the lean meat ends, cut right down to the bone, cutting away everything down to the tip, and scrape the bone quite clean. When the cutlets are all trimmed, chop the bones to an equal length, and they are then ready to be cooked. The surplus bone, of course, goes into the stock pot.

But as well as neck cutlets there are the loin cutlets or noisettes, as boneless cutlets are called, which are certainly juicier, but require even more careful trimming to make them dainty, and not simply ordinary mutton chops. Lamb cutlets are treated in exactly the same way as mutton cutlets.

Veal cutlets and veal noisettes are usually cut from the fillet of veal, and should not be larger than a 5 shilling piece, though the best end of the neck can be used, just as with mutton.

Pork cutlets are obtained from the

best end of the stock, trimmed neatly, with a margin of about half an inch of fat all round.

How to Lard Cutlets—Cut some strips of fat bacon of a size to fit into the large end of the larding needle; push the point of the needle into the meat (holding the other end firmly) about 1½ inches deep, and bring out the point about 2 inches away, draw it through, leaving a piece of bacon at each end; take the next piece through about 1 inch apart, and so on. Trim the ends of the bacon evenly.

Cutlets Sauté (Hot)—Have ready a well-greased sauté or frying pan, lay the cutlets in this, taking care not to let them touch one another, pour a little stock over them, season with pepper and salt, cover with a buttered paper, place the pan on a clear fire, turn occasionally. They may be cooked in a buttered tin in the oven, but in this case they require more stock, and they should be covered with a buttered paper, and great care must be taken to prevent their being dried up.

Stewed Cutlets (Hot)—Grease a pan well and line it with sliced vegetables, a small slice of ham or bacon, and pepper and salt to taste. Lay the cutlets in this, and let them fry for a minute or so until the vegetables begin to brown; then pour in just enough stock to cover them, cover up the pan, and simmer slowly for about 1 hour. Serve with their own gravy strained, thickened, and skimmed free from fat. The vegetables can be used as a garnish or kept to make a thick soup.

Fried Cutlets (Hot)—Egg, bread-crumbs, and flour the trimmed cutlets, place in a frying basket, and fry in an ample quantity of clarified fat for about 15 minutes. Let them drain, and serve on a hot dish on a border of mashed potato, tomato, French beans, etc.

Cutlets en Papillotes (Hot)—Spread some trimmed cutlets with potted ham, or a purée of mushrooms, onion, tomato, etc. Oil some oval pieces of kitchen paper, fold one neatly over each cutlet, and broil on the grid.

Spiced Cutlets (Hot)—Have ready some cutlets. Mix together four table-spoonsful of bread crumbs, 1 table-spoonful of minced savory herbs, 1 table-spoonful of parsley, the same of minced shallot, 1 salt-spoonful of grated lemon peel, and pepper and salt to taste. Dip the cutlets in clarified dripping, then into beaten egg yolk, and finally into the mixed bread crumbs, etc. Fry a nice golden brown, and serve with good brown sauce.

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THE HOME FORUM

Divine Principle Casts Out Fear

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Mrs. Eddy wrote in "Science and Health" (p. 632), "Fear was the first manifestation of the error of material sense," she stated the seeming cause of the scourge which mortals believe haunts the lives of mankind in varying degree.

From the cradle onwards human beings are more or less the victims of fear; and well they know that if fear were to be destroyed within them there would be an end to much of the unhappiness of human existence. Christian Science shows how fear can be scientifically met and overcome through the spiritual understanding of divine Principle.

In the sentence just quoted Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the error of material sense"; and Christian Science reveals that spiritual sense is the only real sense, that spiritual sense is the sense which tells the absolute truth, the sense which reveals God or reality to men. Now, what does spiritual sense reveal about God? That God is infinite Mind or Spirit; and since Spirit is infinite, all reality must be spiritual. This clearly means that the universe which God creates is the universe of ideas. But is it not the case that the majority of mankind believe nothing to be more real than, say, the solid earth and the material personages who fit across it on their brief earthly pilgrimages? In spite of material sense-testimony, however, Christian Science adheres to what spiritual sense declares to be true, that the spiritual universe, including spiritual man, alone is real. It is the false belief that matter is real which produces fear. Mortals, believing in the reality of matter, believe further that life is controlled and sustained by matter; and so they fear that their existence is at the mercy of matter. There cannot possibly be a way out of the trouble except through scientific apprehension of the truth.

John the Evangelist had a wonderful insight into spiritual truth or reality. It was John who spoke of God as Love. And in the first of his epistles he says: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love."

Thus did this disciple of Jesus state, as Christian Science also does, the manner in which the belief of fear can be destroyed. The absolute truth has to be known. It has to be known that God, the divine Principle, Love, is infinite, and that in infinite Love there is nothing whatever to fear. Truth has to displace the negation called error in the human mind.

It is very generally believed by men that sickness has a material origin because it seems to be manifested to them on the body. But Christian Science shows that a prolific source of the error of sickness is fear. If anyone will take the trouble to consider the question, this will be readily admitted to be correct. Here once more the truth has to be known and applied. The error of fear must be cast out by realizing that Love is omnipresent and omnipotent; and the knowing that perfect Love alone exists as reality will cast out fear. On pages 391 and 392 of "Science and Health," Mrs. Eddy says: "Fear is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease."

Divine Mind is the only Mind; and divine Mind is perfect. The belief that there is a finite mind which can fear is false; and this false belief must be seen to be the falsity it is by the spiritual understanding of the one Mind. It will be apparent that to human consciousness the overcoming of fear will be gradual; fear will vanish in the ratio in which spiritual understanding takes the place of material belief. What a revelation is this which Christian Science gives to mankind! God is infinite Mind. There is but one Mind; and Mind is expressed everywhere. There is nothing real but Truth and Love and good. No matter how the false beliefs of men may cause them to groan, the false beliefs can never be true. Whosoever, then, perceives the truth about God which Christian Science reveals is enabled to deny the illusions of mortal mind and, by refusing to give them reality, to look upon them as merely pictures in a dream.

The great Master, Christ Jesus, comforted his followers always in one way,—through spiritual truth. On one occasion, after he had told them that their duty was to seek first the kingdom of God "and all these things shall be added unto you," he said: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Jesus knew that infinite Love blesses all God's creation. Love reaches everywhere. Love is ever at hand to bless the humble and contrite in heart. Consider what this means in part. Perhaps someone is uneasy because he believes that somewhere what is called hatred is being shown towards him. But can that be true in the absolute sense? Because Love is omnipresent, because Love is everywhere, the opposite of Love, so-called hate, cannot be anywhere. Indeed, the opposite of Love called evil, has no real existence. Evil is false belief, an illusion of the human mind, twin-sister to fear and to all other similar illusions. "It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Divine Principle alone is being manifested every moment; and the understanding of divine Principle destroys the false sense of unreality, casts out the dreams of the carnal mind, fear included. In her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," on page 61, Mrs. Eddy writes: "God is everywhere. There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard; and this voice is Truth that destroys error and Love that casts out fear." Beautiful words these, words inspired by Truth and Love. How often have they brought comfort and peace, consolation and joy to the hearts of those who have read them and understood them. And it is the same with all that Mrs. Eddy ever wrote.

If you will turn to the twenty-third Psalm you will find an appreciation of the value of divine Principle, Love. It is there designated the shepherd, the supporter, the provider of goodness and mercy to mankind. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

Leonardo da Vinci's Inventive Genius

Lord Redesdale, in his address on Leonardo da Vinci, observes that Florence at the end of the fifteenth century was a fitting cradle for the development of Leonardo's special genius. "Art, industry, commerce and finance flourished amazingly," he says, "and the acquisition by purchase of Leghorn from the Genoese gave the Florentine merchants and manufacturers facilities for the inlet of raw materials and the export of their finished wares. Cloth factories, the weaving of gold and silver brocade, dyes, the secrets of which were a jealously guarded state monopoly were among the chief industrial products."

Machinery at work everywhere, a fever of commercial activity,—what a stimulus must these surroundings have been to such a mind as Leonardo's! It was, as Hermann Grothe says, "the age of Pericles returned once more." The rattle and din of machinery were dear to Leonardo's heart . . . and so we find him scheming, planning, inventing. At one moment he is designing a lighthouse; at another he is deeply absorbed in plans for making the Arno navigable, for converting it into a sort of Manchester Ship Canal. Hydrostatics, water, the waves of the sea, offer problems which enchant him. He perceives the power of steam, and tries to apply it as a motive power to boats and pumps; he constructs a steam gun, the invention of which, for some unknown and perfectly mythical reason, he attributes to Archimedes; he turns a roasting spit by the hot air of the chimney; he invents an instrument for planning and another for boring wooden pipes; his saw is still used at the quarries of Carrara; he makes cranes, levers, a weaving machine, a rain gauge; he discovers the topsyturvydom of the camera obscura; his studies in artillery, including a movable breach, are marvellous; optics engross him. He does not invent the telescope, but he sees the moon through a lens. Nothing is too great, nothing too small to occupy his attention. But perhaps his most absorbing experiments were those upon aviation, and in view of the progress which within the last few years has been made in that direction they are of supreme interest today.

"For thirty years, at Milan first and afterwards at Rome, he labored at making a flying machine. He invented a parachute, and although the Montgolfier balloon was not invented until the end of the eighteenth century, . . . Vasari tells us that he was in the habit of making figures of animals in a thin waxen film which, when he had inflated them with hot air, floated about aloft to the great amusement of his friends. But Leonardo was much too keen-sighted not to perceive that it was not by using a machine lighter than itself, not by balloons or parachutes, that the air was to be conquered. If he did not succeed in his great endeavor, he at any

rate perceived that if a man is to fly it must be by some means similar to those with which the bird is endowed. The flight of the eagle poised in the air, the arrangement of the joints and feathers in the wing, all these were carefully observed and imitated, all that was wanting was the motor."

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On the Pegnitz, Nuremberg, Bavaria

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"To trace the gradual evolution of Nuremberg from a solitary watch tower, rising up in lonely grandeur above the surrounding forests, to the fair city girl about with a strong and picturesque encircling, as described in Hans Sachs' famous eulogy, is no easy task. It has, however, been to a great extent successfully achieved," Mrs. Arthur G. Bell says in her book on Nuremberg, "with the aid of still existing relics and the collateral evidence of contemporary records, that have been again and again sifted by historians, so that it is possible to obtain a very clear idea of the appearance and condition of the town at various periods of her eventful career."

Of the origin or meaning of the name of Nuremberg absolutely nothing is known with any certainty, and of the many conjectures hazarded on the subject not one has been generally accepted. . . . Whatever may have

been the origin of the word 'Nuremberg,' there can be little doubt that the earliest settlers on the site of the future town, gathered about the base of the grand rock that rises abruptly from the wooded plains watered by the Pegnitz, but at what date that rock was first turned to account as the foundation of a watch-tower it is impossible to determine."

"It is indeed a noteworthy element of 'the unfading charm of the Burg,' the writer goes on to say, 'that human lives are still lived in it, and that ever

fresh associations are growing up beneath its protecting shadow. It is no isolated survival of a forgotten, or at the best, dimly remembered past; it takes its share in the life of today, shaping that of tomorrow, and inspiring in its inhabitants the strong affection given only to a home."

"Something of the same welding of the past and present is a feature of the glorious view of Nuremberg and its surroundings from the summit of the Vestner Turm, the balconies of the Palace and the Freilung, for the near

and the distant are welded into one symmetrical whole, over which ever broods the spirit of long ago. All modern incongruities, such as the electric tram lines, the huge shops, the teeming, black-coated crowds, are lost, whilst the sea of red-tiled roofs and lofty chimneys remain much what they were when the city was the home of Albrecht Dürer and Adam Kraft."

"It is in the evening light, when the sun has set, but before the afterglow has faded away, that the illusion is most complete. Then, as the twinkling lights of the houses shine out one by one, and the towers and spires of the churches and the fortifications emerge slowly from the gathering gloom, . . . Nuremberg becomes once more a medieval city. Her long stretches of dreary manufacturing suburbs are blotted out, their faint illuminations seeming to be but the watch-fires of a warlike host, encamped in the open country, or of some charcoal-burners preparing for the vigil of the night. Then the very air seems to throb with romance; the voices of the children playing below are hushed as they whisper to each other: 'See! there comes out the White Tower; how it shines through the dark, and look how bright the towers of St. Sebald are tonight!'"

In the Pennine Alps

In "Italian Backgrounds," Edith Wharton describes the "romantic hill-country where the last slopes of the Pennine Alps melt into the Piedmontese plain."

"The line, crossing the lowland with its red-tiled farmhouses and mulberry orchards, rises gradually to a region of rustling verdure. Mountain streams flow down between alder-fringed banks, white oxen doze under the acacia hedges, and in the almond and cherry orchards the vine hangs its Virgilian garlands from blossoming tree to tree. This pastoral land rolls westward to the Graian Alps in an undulating sea of green, but to the north it breaks abruptly into the height against which rises the terraced outline of Biella."

Biella's "hot sociable streets are full of the shrill activity of an Italian watering place; but the transalpine traveler will probably be inclined to push on at once to the village of Andorno, an hour's drive deeper in the hills. . . . Andorno itself is folded in hills, rounded, unbragous, cooled with the song of birds. A sylvan hush envelops the place, and the air one breathes seems to have traveled over miles of forest freshened by unseen streams. . . . There is nothing to see but the country itself—acacia-fringed banks sloping to the stream below the village; the arch of a ruined bridge; an old hexagonal chapel with red-tiled roof and an arcade of stunted columns; and, beyond the bridge and chapel, rich upland meadows where all day long the peasant women stoop to the swing of the scythe."

"In June in this high country . . . the wild flowers of spring and summer seem to meet; narcissus and forget-me-not lingering in the grass, while yellow broom—Leopard's 'lover of sad solitudes'—sheets the dry banks with gold, and higher up, in the folds of the hills, patches of crimson azalea mix their shy scent with the heavy fragrance of the acacia. In the meadows the trees stand in well-spaced majestic groups, walnut, chestnut and beech, tenting

the grass with shade. The ivy hangs its drapery over garden walls and terraces, and the streams rush down under a quivering canopy of laburnum. The scenery of these high Pennine valleys is everywhere marked by the same nobleness of color and outline, the same atmosphere of spaciousness and poetry. It is the rich studied landscape of Bonifazio's idyls; a scene of peace and plenitude. . . . There is none of the Swiss abruptness, of the Swiss accumulation of effects. The southern aspect softens and expands. There is no crowding of impressions, but a stealing sense of harmony and completeness."

Burke's Great Pamphlet on the French Revolution

The following extracts are from Lord Morley's "Burke":

"It was from an English, and not from a French point of view, that Burke was first drawn to write upon the Revolution. The 4th of November was the anniversary of the landing of the Prince of Orange, and the first act in the Revolution of 1688. The members of an association which called itself the Revolution Society, chiefly composed of Dissenters, but not without a mixture of Churchmen, including a few peers and a good many members of the House of Commons, met as usual to hear a sermon in commemoration of the glorious day. Dr. Price was the preacher, and both in the morning sermon, and in the speeches which followed in the festivities of the afternoon, the French were held up to the loudest admiration, as having carried the principles of our own Revolution to a loftier height, and having opened boundless hopes to mankind. By these harmless proceedings Burke's anger and scorn were aroused to a pitch which must seem to us, as it seemed to not a few of his contemporaries, singularly out of all proportion to its cause. Deeper things were doubtless in silent motion within him. He set to work upon a denunciation of Price's doctrines, with a

velocity that reminds us of Aristotle's comparison of anger to the overhasty servant, who runs off with all speed before he has listened to half the message. This was the origin of the Reflections."

"Men soon began to whisper abroad that Burke thought ill of what was going on over the water. When it transpired that he was writing a pamphlet, the world of letters was stirred with the liveliest expectation. The name of the author, the importance of the subject, and the singularity of his opinions, so Mackintosh informs us, all inflamed the public curiosity. Soon after Parliament met for the session (1790), the army estimates were brought up. Fox criticized the increase of our forces, and incidentally hinted something in praise of the French army, which had shown that a man could be a soldier without ceasing to be a citizen. Some days afterwards the subject was revived, and Pitt, as well as Fox, avowed himself hopeful of the good effect of the Revolution upon the order and government of France. Burke followed in a very different vein, openly proclaiming that dislike and fear of the Revolution which was to be the one ceaseless refrain of all that he spoke or wrote."

"Meanwhile the great rhetorical fabric [the pamphlet] gradually arose. Burke revised, erased, moderated, strengthened, emphasized, wrote and rewrote with indefatigable industry. With the manuscript constantly under his eyes, he lingered busily, pen in hand, over paragraphs and phrases, antitheses and apophthegms. The Reflections was no superb improvisation; its composition recalls Palma Giovine's account of the mighty Titian's way of working; how the master made his preparations with resolute strokes of a heavily laden brush, and then turned his pictures to the wall, and by and by resumed again, and then again and again, redressing, adjusting, modeling the light with a rub of his finger, or dabbing a spot of dark color into some corner with a touch of his thumb, and finally working all his smirches, contrasts, abruptnesses, into the glorious harmony that we know. Burke was so unwearied in this insatiable correction and alteration that the printer found it necessary, instead of making the changes marked upon the proof sheets, to set up the whole in type afresh. The work was upon the case for exactly a year. It was November (1790) before the result came into the hands of the public. It was a small octavo of three hun-

dred and fifty-six pages, in contents rather less than twice the present volume, bound in an unlettered wrapper of gray paper, and sold for five shillings. In less than twelve months it reached its eleventh edition, and it has been computed that not many short of thirty thousand copies were sold within the next six years. "With a long resounding blast on his golden trumpet Burke had unfurled a new flag, and half the nation hurried to rally to it—that half which had scouted his views on America, which had bitterly disliked his plan of Economic Reform, which had mocked his ideas on religious toleration, and which a moment before had hated and reviled him beyond all men living for his fierce tenacity in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The King said to everybody who came near him that the book was a good book, a very good book, and every gentleman ought to read it. The universities began to think of offering the scarlet gown of their most honorable degree to the assailant of Price and the Dissenters. The great army of the indolent good, the people who lead excellent lives and never use their reason, took violent alarm. The timorous, the weak-minded, the bigoted, were suddenly awakened to a sense of what they owed to themselves. Burke gave them the key which enabled them to interpret the Revolution in harmony with their usual ideas and their temperament."

A College Library Catalogued in Rhyme

The library of the famous school at York was catalogued in verse by the learned Alcuin, sometime in the eighth century, as follows:

"There shalt thou find the volumes That contain All of the ancient fathers that remain With those that glorious Greece transferred to Rome; The Hebrews draw from their celestial stream, And Africa is bright with learning's beam. Here shines what Jerome, Ambrose, Hilary thought Or Athanasius and Augustine wrought. Or Gennadius and Gregory the Great, Near Basil and Fulgentius coruscate. Grave Cassiodorus and John Chrysostom Next Master Bede and learned Aldhelm came. While Victorinus and Boethius stand

With Pliny, and Pomponius close at hand. Wise Aristotle looks on Tully near, Sedulius and Juvenius next appear. There came Albinus, Clement, Prosper too, Paulinus and Arator. Next we view Lactantius, Fortunatus. Ranged in line Virgilius Maro, Statius, Lucan shine. Donatus, Priscian, Prolius, Procas, start The roll of masters in grammatic art; Eutychius, Servius, Pompey, each extend The list. Comminian brings it to an end. There shalt thou find, O reader, many more Famed for their style, the masters of old lore, Whose many volumes singly to rehearse Were far too tedious for our present verse."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Better Way

THE trainmen's strike was prevented; the New York traction strike was not prevented, it proceeds. These two facts are worthy of careful consideration. President Wilson has been severely criticized in some quarters because of the methods he advised and urged, and succeeded in having adopted, in order that a nation-wide tieup of railway traffic might be averted. This criticism continues, but the railways and their men are at peace and the public has escaped the inconvenience, and the enormous cost, of an ocean-to-ocean suspension of transportation. The President took the course of recommending to Congress that a law calculated to meet the emergency with which the nation was confronted be enacted. He took this course in response to an almost universal public demand that a railway tieup be prevented, at almost any cost. He took what seems to have been the only course open to him. It succeeded, and the country, grateful for its success, went about its business. There were those, however, who felt that the manner of obtaining an agreement from the 400,000 trainmen was compromising to the dignity of the government. It was, they claimed, and are still claiming, a surrender to force.

A week ago, when it was reported that the Interborough in New York had succeeded in breaking the local traction strike, one of the leading newspapers of that city published an editorial contrasting the result with that obtained by the President. Here, it said, is a case in which firmness in dealing with the labor unions has been rewarded with victory. Here is a case in which peace has been secured with honor! How contemptible is the course taken by the administration and by Congress, when compared with the manly stand of the New York traction management! The strikers wanted arbitration, said another newspaper of like sympathies, and one that condemned the President for not insisting on arbitration in the case of the railroads, but there was nothing to arbitrate; there are times when backbone and not arbitration is the essential thing. The traction strike is over!

But the traction strike was not over, nor is it over now. On the contrary, the manner of announcing that it was over, and the exultation indulged in by certain newspapers with regard to what they claimed as a victory for "uncompromising firmness" in dealing with the unions, evidently had the effect of fanning the flame until the discontent among the employees blazed up more threateningly than ever. Not only that, but the boasting of the traction interests and of their mouthpieces over an assumed victory, aroused sympathy for the strikers among their fellow tradesmen in New York and in other cities.

In the trainmen's case, refusal to arbitrate the eight-hour question was based upon the contention that the eight-hour question had long since passed the stage of arbitration; that the eight-hour day had long ago ceased to be a theory and had become a recognized condition. With this position President Wilson practically agreed. Because he did not assist in forcing arbitration upon the men, however, he is criticized. In the New York traction case, the public service commission, taking a part very similar to that performed by the President in the closing days of last month, proposes arbitration of the differences between the Interborough corporation and allied interests and the men, with a truce in the interim. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough corporation and allied interests, "flatly" refuses to accept this proposal, because the differences referred to resolve themselves into discussion of the two-year contracts made by the Interborough with more than 10,000 of its employees. "We do not intend to submit to any person or body of men," says Mr. Shonts, in a statement issued on Wednesday and addressed "To All Employees," "the question whether these agreements should have been made between you and us."

The public service commission's plan provided for arbitration of the matter of individual contracts and the union's charge that these contracts were obtained through misrepresentation and coercion; that the men and the companies resume conferences where they left off at the declaration of the strike, and that the strike be declared off pending the settlement of these questions. These provisions are, as nearly as could be, considering the difference in circumstances, in line with those proposed by the President in the railway dispute.

The New York public service commission, however, has not the influence or the power of a President of the United States. It cannot summon to its aid a legislative body that would pass, as did Congress, a law to meet the emergency. As in the railway dispute, capital and labor refuse to come together in agreement. As in the railway dispute, the public is the most deeply interested party. Who will say that it would not be in the interest of all concerned if, in New York as in Washington, the public welfare should be recognized as the primal factor in the equation?

Possibly the New York strike can be settled, as many other strikes have been, through the process of exhaustion of employers, of men, and of popular patience, but, after all, may not President Wilson's method of dealing with menaces to the public peace, whether on the border or on the railroads, be the better way?

School of Oriental Studies in London

THE opening of the new school of oriental studies in London, next year, will mark an important period in that process of understanding between east and west which has been making such rapid strides in recent years. The

project is, of course, by no means a new one. As was pointed out in a recent dispatch to this paper from London, as far back as 1906, a memorial on the subject was presented to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then first lord of the treasury, asking for the appointment of a departmental committee to consider the question. This departmental committee was appointed the next year under the chairmanship of Lord Reay, and the evidence taken by it was overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment of some center of oriental study such as that which is now in process of organization.

Those who have had any acquaintance with the east have, of course, long recognized that a much more enlightened system of education for British officials working in the east was urgently necessary. The present system, whereby they often wait to receive instruction in the language until their arrival in the country, has little to be said in its favor and much to be said against it. The native teacher is often an actual hindrance to a quick acquisition of the tongue; whilst the fact that the student gains his first impressions of the country at a time when, by his ignorance of the language, he is cut off from any communication with its people, is a very definite disadvantage. It is, moreover, coming to be seen that a knowledge of the language, although an indispensable part of an official's equipment, is by no means the most important part. A knowledge of customs, history and religion, and a sympathetic understanding of native aspirations, and, above all, of the native viewpoint, is needed. Indeed, without these, in some measure, no real excellence in government or administration is realizable.

It will be the object of the present school to afford instruction and information on all these questions, and to be a center where eastern students in Great Britain may have an opportunity to study oriental literature, or to acquire the knowledge of other eastern languages besides their own. Although the school will undoubtedly do much to facilitate the great trade revival with the east, so generally expected after the war, it is welcome to recall that its establishment is in no way a war measure. It is simply, as the dispatch from London already referred to pointed out, the crowning achievement of a movement that has had a normal growth during many years.

Public Business and Closed Doors

THE sitting of public bodies behind closed doors is excusable only in cases where the public welfare might be jeopardized by premature publicity, as, for example, in the case of grand juries. In the opinion of many, public interests would often be preserved than impaired were grand jury inquisitions conducted openly. However this may be, secret sessions of public bodies are constantly becoming more unpopular. A strong element, not confined to either of the great parties, is now striving to have the secret sessions of the United States Senate abolished. Public bodies are supposed to meet for the transaction of public business. Many of them, in various places and at various times, have undertaken to determine to what extent their proceedings shall be public and to what extent secret. In so doing they reverse the legitimate order of things.

The Boston licensing board offers a fair illustration. It has long been the custom of this body to hold its sessions behind closed doors, the reason advanced being that frequently matters come up for hearing that had better be withheld from the public. The same plea, of course, might be made in behalf of secret sessions for city councils, for state legislatures, and for Congress. There is always the possibility, in all gatherings, that something may come up which it would be best to withhold from general publicity. But the experiences of democracies have taught that a great deal more harm results from suppression than from exposure. Something must be left to the discretion of the public itself, and something must be left to the discretion of the newspapers.

An announcement just made by the Boston licensing board that, in all of its future hearings "where there is a possibility of anything happening which would be of public interest," reporters shall be permitted to attend, is a concession to a reasonable popular demand, but does not go far enough. There is always a possibility of "something happening" in a public body that may be of interest to the public. The public, and not one of its agencies, a licensing board, for instance, should decide whether it shall or shall not attend or be represented at the hearings. It will be much the better plan all around if the licensing board shall remove all restrictions upon attendance. Its proceedings have great and growing interest for the public. The more the public learns regarding the granting of liquor licenses and their operation the better for the community. Even if the law does not make open sessions mandatory, the board itself should see that there is an increasing demand for more light on the license question, and throw open its doors before the law shall be made mandatory in this particular.

The press represents the public in public bodies. It should neither be excluded nor restricted, but rather thrown upon its responsibility. The public has power even to bring the press to task for abusing its privileges. That is another question. The point for present consideration is, that there never was a time when it was more desirable or more necessary, for moral reasons, to have the liquor business completely uncovered, and a step, and a long one, in this direction, so far as Boston is concerned, will be the swinging back, unconditionally and permanently, of the license board doors.

Lax Ethics and Export Trade

THE formality of the protest and indictment lodged by the Industrial Union of Argentina with the consul-general of the United States in Buenos Aires, as well as its content, makes the incident one fully justifying the prompt and full publicity given to the facts by cable. Should there, for any reason, be no change for the

better in the serious situation now existing, the moral and pecuniary losses to the United States will be large; for it will be quite useless to attempt to hold present or win new business with the southern republic's manufacturers, if they continue to affirm that goods shipped from the United States are inferior to samples presented when orders are given, that prices of goods are raised in transit, that promises as to delivery are not kept, and that plainly specified stipulations of contracts are ignored. Those who protest insist that they have made due allowance for unusual conditions of trade caused by the war. But having done so they still must charge breach of confidence and contract in too many cases to permit further silence or seeming approval.

Credence in the truth of the charges is increased by the frank admissions of the only large banking institution in the United States with Argentine connections that its Buenos Aires representatives have evidence of the laxity and breach of contract by some American manufacturers and exporters sufficient in number to bring their whole class into disrepute and at the same time undo much of the work that large-visioned and public-spirited men among diplomats and statesmen have been spending much effort upon during the past two decades in binding the two republics together.

For lack of any way, at the disposal of organizations of manufacturers and exporters, of sharply and summarily disciplining such enemies of their country's interests, reliance has to be put upon the pressure of public opinion and on the shame that may be aroused in the offenders. Fuller publicity as to who they are would be wholesome. Within the circles directly affected there must be ways and means of punishing a selfish minority for blocking the way of the majority to profit and to honorable business.

An authority competent to testify in the controversy says that most of the troubles have arisen through the effort of the man or firm or corporation in the United States to do business in Argentina with the same laxities of method used at home. Judged even by his own best standards, the northern trader has been careless. Judged by the southerner's code of honor he is careless, tricky and disregards pledges. In some cases dissatisfaction may unwittingly have been given through ignorance; for those who have thus erred there now exists the trade extension of the United States consular service.

Picardy

A CERTAIN British statesman remarked, many years ago, that the only value he could see in war was that it taught people geography. Be this as it may, it is certain enough that the people of today, in many lands, have a knowledge of the geography of northern France, for instance, such as no generation ever attained before. Little villages and towns which few outside their immediate neighborhood had ever heard of before, have had greatness thrust upon them, and, under various derivations of their correct name, will long be remembered the world over.

Now Picardy, it is true, is no longer a name in general use. It is reminiscent, somehow, of a time long past, and yet it is a specially convenient name to revive just now, for the old province of Picardy practically comprises the scene of the present struggle in northern France. It was bounded on the north by Hainaut and Artois, on the east by Champagne, on the south by the Ile de France, and on the west by Normandy and the English channel. Its coast line ran from the mouth of the Aa to the cliffs of Caux, and it included the whole basin of the Somme and part of that of the Oise.

The name Picardy does not appear till the thirteenth century, and of its origin a story is told as interesting as it is probably wholly mythical. Early in the thirteenth century there was a quarrel, in the streets of Paris, between students and citizens. It was no uncommon occurrence, in those days and for many days afterwards, but in this instance the quarrel was started by men from the land of the Somme and the Oise. Paris, straightway, nicknamed them "Picards," which is to say "touchy folk." Hence "Picardy." Under the Romans, Picardy was part of Belgica secunda, and it was inhabited by sundry warlike tribes such as the Morini, the Ambiani, the Vermandui, the Bellovaci and the Suesiones, all of whom find record in such familiar names as Amiens, Vermandois, Beauvais, and Soissons. As the Romans did everywhere so they did in Picardy. They threw out their wonderful roads in all directions over the province, and, with the eyes of the soldier of all the ages, they recognized its strategic importance and built several castra to defend the valley of the Somme. In the third century Christianity was preached here, and here, at about that time, St. Quentin was martyred. Clovis had his first capital at Soissons, Charlemagne had his at the famous Noyon; whilst Laon was the capital of the Carolingian sovereigns.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Picardy was the home of the counts of Vermandois. It was a territory greatly desired by the house of Burgundy, and, after numerous struggles and quarrels, all the royal towns and lands in the valley of the Somme were, by the famous treaty of Arras of 1435, ceded by King Charles VII. to Burgundy. Some forty years later, however, Picardy was finally united to the French crown.

The Picard was ever a turbulent, independent fellow. When he was not struggling with the King in defense of this and that privilege, he was struggling with the landowners against any infringement of his tenant rights. He was full of energy. He evolved a literature of his own, formed, in the middle ages, one of the famous "four nations" in the University of Paris, and produced some of the most superb examples of Gothic architecture the world has to show. The Picard, moreover, had a great reputation as a soldier. Men were wont to call him the "Gascon of the North," and, in 1558, Henry II. created the famous regiment de Picardie. The Picard's land, as has been said, was the scene of many struggles. It was overrun by the Normans, and was the scene of much fighting during the Hundred Years' war, and in the war between

France and Spain. It contains within its borders the battlefields of Crecy and Agincourt, and also such places of high conference as Amiens and Piquigny.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS a just tribute which Professor Vinogradoff, the eminent authority on Russia, paid recently to the members of the first and second Duma. The idealists of the first Duma, he said, like the Frankfurt idealists of 1848, "have left material for future generations to work at." As a matter of fact, the astounding program of the first Duma is steadily being realized. It was ahead of its time, as was the Chartist program in England, in 1838. Every decade that passes, however, sees some item in the Chartist program pass into law. Already abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, payment of members, and vote by ballot, are things accomplished; whilst the demand, for instance, for universal suffrage for men is rapidly being extended to one for suffrage for both men and women. There is no question that it will be the same with the ideals of the first Duma.

APROPOS of the many movements of "royal trains" in Europe, a story, told recently at a meeting of the India Association in London, is worth repeating. A royal train, which was the work of native labor, had not been completed when it was required to start on a forty-eight-hour journey to the place where Lord Curzon, at that time viceroy, was to enter it. Orders were, however, given that it must leave at once, and 500 workmen were put into it, to finish the work on the way. They were working right up to the last moment, and it was only when Lord Curzon's carriage was announced to be coming round the corner that the workmen left. They hid behind the station walls as Lord Curzon entered the train completed only a few moments before.

FROM a remote quarter of the United States, if any place may properly be called remote in these days, or, to be exact, from Valley City, N. D., comes the admonition of an editor to all others of his craft: "Editors are advised to keep a grip on themselves by writing so that every line can be the last line." This could be improved upon only if amended by adding, "and people in general are advised to keep a grip on themselves so that every word they utter can be the last word." What a wonderful difference it would make in the world if such an admonition were faithfully regarded!

ONE might hardly expect to see a float entitled "Thrift" in a Mardi Gras parade, but that is exactly what took place at Coney Island on the opening night of its recent annual festival week. The statement is made that no one could understand why such a float should have appeared in such a parade; but surely this is a mistake, for it is not the frugal who need object-lessons of this kind, but the careless spenders. And where may more of them be found at one time than at a Mardi Gras at Coney Island? The presence of the float was an innovation that perhaps will not soon be forgotten. The news of it must encourage the members of the American Society for Thrift.

PROHIBITIONISTS are right in claiming that the success of the Republicans of Maine, in the recent election, was largely due to dissatisfaction over the too complacent attitude of the Curtis administration toward the wide-open liquor policy. The assumption, in certain quarters, that Maine as a whole is disposed to think lightly of prohibition is based upon the sentiment prevailing in questionable retreats on some of the back streets of the larger towns. Before reaching the conclusion that Maine is indifferent on the liquor question it would pay any man seeking preferment in that state to make inquiries in the homes of its orderly and law-abiding people.

THE announcement that open forum activities all over the United States will be resumed this fall calls attention to a modern movement which, its advocates believe, is destined to prove a power for good in every locality it reaches. The history of the open forum movement up to date encourages such a conviction. Those communities where forums have been inaugurated are enthusiastic about the results. They learn, even with a short trial, how much help comes from the people getting together every week to talk things over. Forum, in the days of the Romans, meant a place out-of-doors, as the word itself indicates. Its reappearance with new and increasing meaning makes one wonder what the word will denote a hundred years from now.

A NEBRASKAN economist, pointing to the admitted fact that what were yesterday the costly luxuries of the well-to-do have today become the necessities of the many, declares that the purchasing power of a \$3000 salary at present is less than that of a \$2000 salary ten years ago. This position might be maintained, perhaps, with reference to the advance of the living cost of those who indulge as little as possible in those "necessities" that once were luxuries. The great decline in the purchasing power of money is evident in the very plainest kind of living. It is felt as keenly by the man working for wages as it is by the man on salary.

THE horse and the dog are still coming in for their share of consideration. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports that during August forty-seven new bands of mercy were formed, of which thirty-seven were in Kentucky, five in West Virginia, three in Maine, and one each in Massachusetts and South Carolina. The large number formed in Kentucky would seem to show that some one there had been conducting a vigorous campaign in the interest of "the friends of man." Naturally this should lead to a run on the public libraries for such books as "Black Beauty" and "Bob, Son of Battle."